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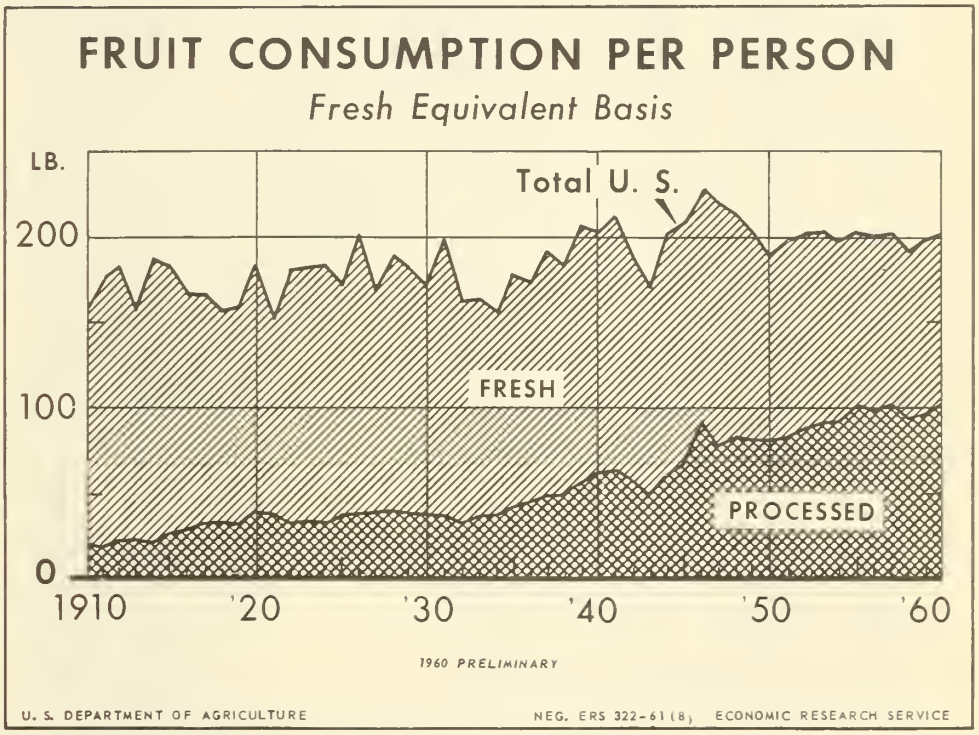
The FRUIT SITUATION



During 1910-60, per capita consumption of fruits, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, trended upward to a level of 200 pounds. Increases in processed fruit more than made up for decreases in fresh fruit. In recent years, about equal amounts of fresh and processed (fresh equivalent basis) have been eaten.

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New Legislation on Marketing Agreements

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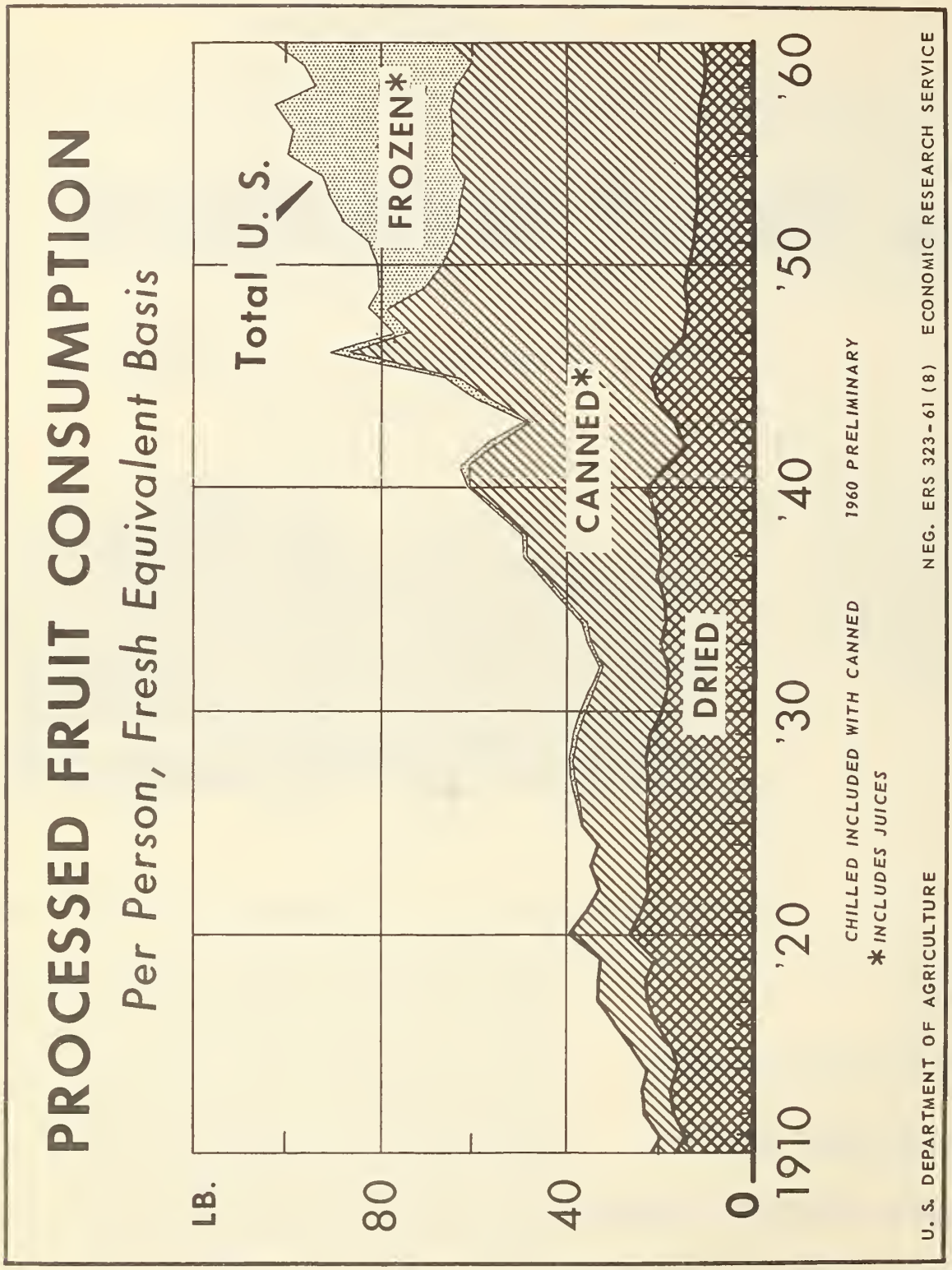

Since 1910, per capita consumption of processed fruit (fresh equivalent basis) expanded 5-fold to a level of 100 pounds. Fifty years ago, dried comprised most of the processed fruit that was eaten. But today, canned fruit and fruit juice make up about one-half and frozen most of the rest.

THE FRUIT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, August 23, 1961

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SUMMARY

Supplies of fresh market fruits are expected to be generally larger during September and through early fall than in this period of 1960. Although deciduous fruits from the large 1961 crop will continue seasonally heavy into fall, citrus will be seasonally light until new crops become available in volume in October. In early August, shipping-point prices for fresh market deciduous fruits tended to average above year-earlier levels, while those for citrus tended to average below, especially for small-sized fruit. Demand for some deciduous fruits for processing appears to be stronger than a year ago. Somewhat higher prices than last year have been reported for California clingstone peaches and Bartlett pears for canning, and Great Lakes sour cherries for canning and freezing. Exports of apples and pears in 1961-62 are expected to be larger than in 1960-61, especially to Western Europe, where prospective production is smaller.

Total production of deciduous fruits in 1961 is now expected to be about 7 percent larger than in 1960 and 8 percent above the 1950-59 average. The 1961 crops of apples, sweet cherries, sour cherries, and Pacific Northwest prunes are much larger than the 1960 crops, and those of peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and strawberries are slightly to moderately larger. But the crop of California dried prunes is a little smaller than last year, that of cranberries

is moderately smaller, and that of apricots is much smaller, due to hot weather. For many 1961 deciduous crops in the usual heavy producing areas, production is larger than last year. Growing conditions were generally favorable during July and early August for growth of the fruit crops, but rains in some areas hampered harvest and reduced movement to market.

The 1961 crop of the four major edible tree nuts- almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts--will set a new record, 15 percent above 1960 and 31 percent larger than average, if production measures up to August 1 estimates. Prospects are for substantial increases in almonds, pecans, and filberts, but a small decrease in walnuts

During July, the 1961-62 citrus crops made good progress in Florida, Texas, Arizona, and Louisiana, but in California condition of the crops fell off sharply. In early August, remaining supplies of 1960-61 crop California Valencia oranges and lemons, the principal fresh citrus fruits during summer, continued somewhat heavier, and generally priced lower, than a year earlier. Supplies of various Florida processed citrus items, especially frozen orange concentrate from the record 1960-61 pack, also continued somewhat above a year earlier. An important exception was Florida canned single-strength orange juice, of which supplies were down moderately.

The 1961-62 pack of canned fruits is expected to be moderately larger than the heavy 1960-61 pack, with heavy packs in all leading items Output of dried fruit also is expected to be up moderately in 1961-62, mainly because of a prospective increase in raisins. Among frozen fruits, the pack of red tart cherries probably will be somewhat above the heavy output in 1960, that of strawberries is expected to be large.

APPLES

Increased Production of Apples in Prospect for 1961

Production of apples in commercial areas of the United States in 1961 is expected to be larger than in 1960, not only for the U.S. as a whole but also for all regions of the country. The 1961 U.S. crop, as of August 1, is forecast at 125.1 million bushels, 15 percent above the 1960 crop and 12 percent larger than the 1950-59 average. By regions, expected 1961 production and percentage increases over 1960 are as follows: Eastern States, 64.2 million bushels, 21 percent; Central States, 26.1 million bushels, 10 percent; and Western States, 34.8 million bushels, 9 percent.

New York leads all States in apple production in 1961, with a crop of 23 million bushels, 31 percent above 1960. Washington, the usual leader, is second, with a crop of 19.8 million bushels, up 2 percent. Among other heavy-producing

States, listed in order of size of crop, production in 1961 compares with 1960 as follows: Michigan, up 28 percent; Virginia, same in both years; California (same size as Virginia in 1961), up 15 percent; Pennsylvania, up 40 percent; and West Virginia, up 21 percent. (For detailed figures on production by States, see table 11.)

Market and Price Factors

Most of the apples marketed during July and August consist of summer varieties, which comprise usually about 5 percent of annual production. Generally, the summer apples are used fresh in the areas of production or shipped mostly to nearby fresh markets. However, California Gravensteins, once shipped heavily to distant terminal markets, are now mostly processed, mainly into canned applesauce, though some still are shipped to fresh markets. Summer apples usually bring lower prices than storage apples brought in the preceding spring. Still ahead for marketing, mainly during September through June, is the prospective heavy crop of fall and winter varieties, the principal supply for fresh market shipment, export, and processing.

Although the apple industry is faced with a larger apple crop to market in the 1961-62 season than in 1960-61, demand for apples this fall and winter is expected to be good in all major outlets, even better than last year in the export market. Consumer demand for fresh apples and canned apples and applesauce is expected to be at least equal to that of last year. Use of apples by processors may be even larger than the heavy use in 1960-61, and exports are expected to be up substantially, especially to Western Europe, where current prospects point to reduced production due to adverse weather.

Seasonally, grower prices for apples usually decline during summer and early fall as increasing supplies of new-crop apples become available. Then when the widespread heavy harvest-time supplies are mostly gone and sales are made mainly from storage, prices tend to increase. Annually, large crops following small crops usually bring lower prices than the preceding smaller crop brought Prices for the heavier 1961 crop probably will be better than otherwise might be expected in view of the prospective strong demand.

Heavy Packs of Canned Apples and Applesauce Expected in 1961-62

The larger 1961 apple crops in all areas where most of the annual packs of canned apples and applesauce are made will be conducive to heavy packs in 1961-62. In 1960-61, the pack of applesauce was a record 11.8 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 3 percent above 1959-60. The heavier 1960-61 pack plus increased carryover stocks last September 1 put about 8 percent more supplies in canners' hands than in 1959-60. Movement from canners to the trade from September through July, though heavy, was down a little from the same period in 1959-60. So canners' stocks on August 1, 1961, were about 2.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 21 percent above a year earlier.

The 1960-61 pack of canned apples was about 3.1 million cases (basis 24-2½'s), 18 percent smaller than in 1959-60. Because of this reduction, canners' supplies also were down, and movement to the trade was lighter. Canners' stocks on August 1, 1961, were about 0.9 million cases, 23 percent below a year earlier. Stocks of both canned applesauce and canned apples continue to drop during summer until built up from the new packs in fall. (For figures on packs and stocks of recent years, see table 9.)

Reduced Exports of Fresh Apples in 1960-61

Exports of fresh apples during July 1960-June 1961 were the equivalent of approximately 2.7 million bushels, 28 percent below 1959-60. They comprised about 2.5 percent of the below-average 1960 crop. Conditions contributing to the reduced exports in 1960-61 were decreased supplies at increased prices in the United States, a heavier 1960 apple crop in Western Europe, especially West Germany, and a fairly large crop in Canada. In the 1961-62 season, increased U. S. exports of apples are expected in view partly of the prospective larger crop in the United States, a much smaller crop in Western Europe, and a moderately smaller crop in Canada. Western Europe and Canada are among the best customers for apples exported from the United States. In turn, the United States is a good customer for Canadian apples. Of the 1 million bushels imported by the United States in 1960-61, nearly all were from Canada and a few were from Argentina. Total United States imports in 1960-61 were 33 percent above 1959-60.

Canada's Apple Crop Lighter in 1961 Than in 1960

The 1961 apple crop in Canada is expected to be approximately 13.9 million bushels, 6.5 percent smaller than the 1960 crop, according to the first estimate of the 1961 crop released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, July 28, 1961. Decreases in British Columbia and Quebec more than offset increases in Ontario and Nova Scotia. In British Columbia, the leading province in apple production, the prospective 1961 crop of about 4.6 million bushels is down 15 percent from 1960. But in Ontario, second in production, the crop of 4.5 million bushels is up 19 percent. Production in British Columbia and Nova Scotia combined, which usually export heavily to the United Kingdom in competition with United States exports, is about 7.2 million bushels, down 6 percent from 1960.

PEARS

Small Increase in Production Expected in 1961

The 1961 crop of pears in the United States is now expected to be approximately 26.5 million bushels, 3 percent larger than the 1960 crop but 9 percent smaller than the 1950-59 average. Crops are expected to be larger this year than in 1960 in all producing States except California, Utah, and Texas. Prospective production in California, Oregon, and Washington, where most of the pears are grown, totals about 23.5 million bushels, 4 percent above last year. Crops are up substantially in Michigan and New York, the leading eastern States.

Total production of Bartlett pears in the three Pacific Coast States is expected to be about 439,500 tons, 4 percent larger than in 1960. Substantial increases in Washington and Oregon more than offset a decrease in California, caused mostly by pear decline and unfavorable spring weather. Production of varieties other than Bartlett, mostly winter pears, is expected to total 133,250 tons, up 7 percent. Moderate increases over 1960 are expected in each of the three States.

Increased Prices for Pears

Rail shipments of California Bartlett pears to fresh markets started about as early in July this year as in 1960. But the volume shipped to early August was much smaller than a year earlier, a result of the lighter 1961 crop and heavy movement to canners. Prices on the principal auctions generally averaged above the relatively high levels a year earlier. In early August, prices averaged moderately above year-earlier levels.

Movement of California Bartletts to canneries started in July and was seasonally heavy in August. Cannery prices in California are reported to be substantially above last year. Continued strong demand for pears, both for fresh market and for processing, is expected.

Use of Bartletts by Pacific Coast Canners May Be About the Same as in 1960

Because of the reduction in this year's Bartlett pear crop in California, utilization by canners in this State probably will be somewhat smaller than that from the 1960 crop. But the decrease is likely to be offset by increases by canners in Oregon and Washington, where the crops are heavier this year. The canning outlet took the following percentages of the 1960 Bartlett crops of these three States: California, 74 percent; Oregon, 70 percent; and Washington, 75 percent. Most of the rest was used fresh. In California, however, about 3 percent of the tonnage was dried.

The pack of canned pears of the three Pacific Coast States comprised approximately 93 percent of the U. S. pack in both 1959 and 1960. In 1960 the U. S. pack was about 8.45 million cases (24-2½'s), 11 percent below the record of 9.5 million in 1959. Packers' stocks on June 1, 1961, were about 2.6 million cases, 12 percent above a year earlier. But wholesale distributors' stocks of 1.1 million actual cases were down 16 percent.

Decreased Exports of Pears in 1960-61 Season

During July 1960-June 1961, exports of fresh pears were the equivalent of approximately 1.1 million bushels, about 34 percent below 1959-60, when the crop was larger. More than half of the 1960-61 exports were winter varieties from the Pacific Coast States. Of the principal varieties of winter pears marketed from these three States, about 15 percent were exported.

PEACHES

Total Production Up Slightly in 1961

The 1961 peach crop totals about 75 million bushels, 1 percent above the 1960 crop and 19 percent larger than the 1950-59 average, according to the August crop report. In California, the clingstone crop, used mostly for canning, is 25.4 million bushels, about the same as in 1960 and 14 percent larger than average. California freestone production is 13.1 million, 6 percent above last year and 16 percent above average. Excluding California clingstones, the U. S. crop in 1961 is about 49.6 million bushels. The size of the crops and the percentage of U. S. production of these two broad groups is about the same this year as in the two preceding years. Peaches other than California clingstones comprise nearly all peaches that are used fresh. However, a once small but now increasing percentage is processed.

Although total U. S. production of peaches is about the same this year as in 1960, there are important regional and State differences. The crop in the 9 Southern peach States, now nearly all harvested, is up about 5 percent. Among States that ship heavily in midsummer, production is down considerably in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, but up moderately in Michigan. In New England and New York, which supply substantial quantities of peaches in late summer, production is down moderately from 1960. Among the western States that market in late summer, production is up sharply in Colorado, but down moderately in Washington.

Prices for Peaches

Prices received by growers for fresh market peaches averaged somewhat lower in June 1961 than in June 1960, when shipments from Southern States were delayed because of slow maturity. Prices declined during late June and early July as the volume sold increased. In early August, prices at various shipping points tended to average above comparable levels a year earlier. From mid-August onward, as marketing shifts to the northern States, where crops generally are lighter than last year, some increase in prices can be expected. Contributing to this prospect is an apparent strong demand for peaches for processing. In California, prices for both clingstone and freestone peaches for canning are reported to be somewhat higher than last year.

Increased Pack of Canned Peaches Appears Probable

More peaches are expected to be processed this year than in 1960. An increase appears probable in the 1961 pack of canned peaches. The 1960 pack of canned peaches was a record 30 million cases, basis 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans. It was made up of about 21.6 million cases of clingstones and 8.4 million cases of freestones. In addition, about 0.8 million cases of spiced peaches were canned.

Stocks of canned peaches held by packers on June 1, 1961, were about 5.7 million cases (24-2½'s), 22 percent above a year earlier. But stocks held by wholesale distributors were about 2.9 million actual cases, down 3 percent.

California clingstone peaches are also canned extensively as an ingredient of fruit cocktail items, of which the 1960-61 pack was a record 14 million cases (24-2½'s). Output again will be large.

CHERRIES

Sweet Cherry Production Up Sharply in 1961

The 1961 crop of sweet cherries was estimated, as of early August, at 97,500 tons, 38 percent larger than the 1960 crop, and 10 percent above the 1950-59 average. A feature of 1961 production was an increase over 1960 in all States, except Michigan, where the 12,500-ton crop was down 11 percent. In the usual heavy-producing Pacific Coast States, production in 1961 and increases over 1960 were as follows: California, 32,000 tons production, 33 percent increase; Oregon, 26,000 tons, 103 percent; and Washington, 13,500 tons, 23 percent.

In early August, harvest of the 1961 crop of sweet cherries, though still active in some northern States, was nearing the end. Late-season rail shipments to fresh markets were mainly from Montana and Washington. Prices for northwestern sweet cherries on the Chicago and New York auctions have averaged somewhat lower since early July than comparable prices in 1960.

Of the sweet cherries sold in 1959 and 1960, approximately 35 percent were shipped each year to fresh markets and the rest were processed, mostly by brining and canning. Both of these processing outlets are expected to take increased tonnages from the heavier 1961 crop. In California, which supplied about one-third of the sweet cherries that were brined in 1960, output in 1961 was about 11,690 tons, 4 percent larger than in 1960. But the 1961 pack of canned sweet cherries in California was about 310,000 cases (24-2½'s), 60 percent above the 1960 pack. California supplied about 30 percent of the sweet cherries canned last year. The 1960 U. S. pack of canned sweet cherries was 629,000 cases. Packers' stocks on June 1, 1961, were about 79,000 cases, 37 percent lighter than a year earlier and the smallest since 1951.

Increased Production of Sour Cherries in 1961

Total production of sour cherries in 1961 was 138,310 tons, up 19 percent from 1960 and 6 percent above average. Production was larger than last year in all States, except Michigan, Utah, and Washington, where unfavorable growing conditions cut the crops. In the Great Lakes States, production totaled 128,600 tons, 20 percent above 1960 despite a moderate drop in Michigan. In this State, the crop of 77,000 tons was down 4 percent from 1960. This reduction was much more than offset by heavy increases in New York and Wisconsin.

Substantially more sour cherries are expected to be canned and frozen this year than in 1960 as a result of the heavier 1961 crop. These two uses took over 93 percent of each of the last two crops. The 1961 pack of canned red tart (sour) cherries probably will be considerably larger than the light 1960 pack of about 1.6 million cases, basis 24-2½'s. Much of the increase may be in the larger-sized containers, used primarily by institutional and industrial establishments, since carryover stocks of these sizes were nearly exhausted at the start of the 1961 season. In output of frozen red tart cherries this year, there probably will be some increase over the near-record pack of 129 million pounds in 1960. In the Great Lakes States, output of both canned and frozen red tart cherries by August 11, 1961, was much larger than a year earlier.

On July 1, 1961, carryover stocks of red tart cherries held by canners were down to about 62,000 cases, only 28 percent as large as a year earlier. Stocks of frozen cherries (mostly red tart) were about 8.8 million pounds, 12 percent below a year earlier.

Prices received by growers in the Great Lakes area for sour cherries for processing are reported a little higher this year than in 1960. Last year, the season-average price per ton received by growers was $154 in Michigan, the leading sour cherry State.

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Heavier 1961 Crop of Fresh Plums

Total production of fresh plums in California and Michigan in 1961 was estimated as of August 1 at 91,500 tons, about 3 percent above 1960 and 6 percent above the 1950-59 average. Production this year is above both last year and average in each State. The California crop of 84,000 tons is about 2 percent larger than the 1960 crop, and the Michigan crop of 7,500 tons is up 7 percent.

Reported rail and truck shipments of California fresh plums and prunes to early August this year were about as large as to the same time last year. Shipments from Michigan usually start in mid-August.

On the New York and Chicago auctions, the volume of sales of California Santa Rosa plums, the leading variety, was larger and prices averaged a little lower during July 1961 than in July 1960. But prices for other varieties tended to average above July 1960. In early August, California shipping-point prices for various late varieties of plums tended to average above corresponding prices in 1960.

Pacific Northwest Prune Crop Much Heavier than Light 1960 Crop

The 1961 crop of prunes in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho is expected to total 61,500 tons, about 2½ times the very light 1960 crop but still 24 percent below the 1950-59 average. Production is up sharply in each State this year, with the largest increase in Oregon, where the 1960 crop was a near failure.

Shipments to fresh markets started in early August. The heavier crop this year will mean not only increased fresh market shipments but also increased supplies for canning, drying, and freezing. In recent years, the principal processing use has been canning, canned purple plums the product.

California Dried Prune Crop
Down Slightly in 1961

Production of dried prunes in California in 1961 is expected to be 138,000 tons (dried basis), 1 percent smaller than in 1960 and 9 percent below the 1950-59 average. But there probably will be some increase in Oregon over the light output of 210 tons in 1960. Production in this State in recent years has ranged between 210 and 5,150 tons.

As in recent seasons, California dried prunes marketed in 1961-62 must meet minimum standards of size and quality but are free from volume regulation. The handling of the prunes must conform with the regulations set forth in "Dried Prune Order No. 93, as Amended," which was issued under the Federal marketing agreement and order for California dried prunes, and which became fully effective August 1, 1961.

GRAPES

1961 Crop: Up in California and
Arizona, Down in Other States Combined

Total production of grapes in the United States in 1961, as estimated August 1, is expected to be 3,123,330 tons, 4 percent larger than in 1960 and 6 percent above the 1950-59 average. The increase over 1960 is mostly in California, the leader by far in the production of grapes.

The California crop of 2,850,000 tons this year is 6 percent above the crop last year and 5 percent above average despite heat damage to the crop in June. Production this year is being boosted by substantial new acreage coming into bearing. The 1961 California crop by varieties is as follows: Raisin varieties, 1,850,000 tons, 14 percent above the 1960 crop; wine grapes, 500,000 tons, down 2 percent; and table grapes, also 500,000 tons, down 11 percent.

In Arizona, which with California produces European-type grapes, the 1961 crop is 8,980 tons, 11 percent above 1960. These two States have a total of 2,858,980 tons, up 6 percent.

In other States, which grow American-type grapes, the 1961 crop totals 264,350 tons, 10 percent below the 1960 crop but 16 percent above average. The reduction from 1960 is mostly in Michigan, where the crop is down 50 percent, the result mainly of freeze damage in May. In Washington, the 1961 crop is up 30 percent, and in other important grape States, production is not greatly different from 1960.

Use of Grapes for Raisins
Probably Will Be Up

The prospective substantial increase in tonnage of raisin grapes in California points to some increase in output of raisins this year over the 194,000 tons last year. Since raisin varieties are also used extensively fresh and for crushing into wine and related products, some of the increase in production of raisin grapes probably will be crushed and some marketed fresh. Most of the American-type grapes are annually made into canned (including glass-packed) juice, frozen grape juice concentrate, and such products as jams and jellies. The indicated reduction in production of these grapes this year points to probable decreases in output of some of these items in the 1961-62 season.

Recent Fresh Market Sales Lighter,
Prices Higher, Than Year Earlier

As usual, most of the grapes marketed to early August of this season consisted of fresh market shipments from Arizona and California. Drying into raisins is seasonally heavy in late August and in September, and crushing is seasonally heavy in September and October. Fresh market shipments from Arizona and California were somewhat lighter in July than a year earlier, partly the result of sunburn and loss of fruit due to excessive heat. With the volume of sales lighter on the principal auctions in late July than a year earlier, prices averaged higher than comparable prices in 1960. In early August, both auction and California shipping-point prices for important varieties, especially the Thompson, averaged considerably above year-earlier levels. As total supplies become larger later in the season, some reduction from the recent high levels appears probable. Even so, demand for 1961-crop grapes in general is expected to be good.

CRANBERRIES

Total production of cranberries in 1961, according to the first estimate based on August 15 conditions of the crop, is expected to be 1,198,000 barrels (100 pounds each), 11 percent below the record 1960 crop but 15 percent above the 1950-59 average. A heavy reduction in Massachusetts, the leading cranberry State, more than offsets substantial increases in Wisconsin, Washington, New Jersey, and Oregon.

In Massachusetts, the prospective crop of 510,000 barrels is down 37 percent from the record production in 1960, the result mainly of a light bloom and damage to berries by spring frosts. Harvest in this State is expected to begin immediately after Labor Day, as usual, and reach a peak in late September. In Wisconsin, second in production, the 1961 crop of 425,000 barrels is 12 percent larger than the heavy 1960 crop. The season in this State is about 10 days later than usual. (For detailed figures on production, 1961 and earlier years, see table 12; for utilization, 1960 and 1959 crops, see table 10).

ORANGES

California Valencias Comprise Main Supply of Fresh Oranges in Summer

Supplies of California Valencia oranges remaining for harvest after mid-August were down to about 7 million boxes, a little larger than a year earlier. The heavier remaining supplies are due to retarded utilization of the light 1960-61 crop. The 1960-61 California Valencia crop of 16 million boxes is about 8 percent under the 1959-60 crop and 32 percent below the 1949-58 average. The remaining California Valencias will constitute most of the fresh oranges marketed from now until October, when supplies from the 1961-62 orange crop will become available in volume. As usual, a minor part of the remaining California Valencias is likely to be canned and frozen.

Prices for Oranges

Prices for California Valencia oranges at shipping points during July and early August fluctuated around the levels of this period in 1960. However, prices for the larger-sized oranges tended to average above those for comparable sized oranges a year earlier, while prices for the smaller-sized oranges tended to average below. Although demand for oranges, as for other fruit, is expected to continue strong, consumers have a wide choice among increased supplies of fresh and processed fruits at prices generally not greatly different from a year ago.

Decreased Exports of Most Orange Items in 1960-61

Exports of fresh oranges during November 1960-June 1961 were the equivalent of approximately 3.4 million boxes, 22 percent smaller than in the same period of 1959-60. The reduction was partly the result of decreased production and increased prices in the United States in 1960-61. Among exports of processed items were canned single-strength orange juice, about 4.9 million gallons, down 23 percent; frozen concentrated orange juice, 2.9 million gallons, down 8 percent; and canned concentrated orange juice, 0.7 million gallons, up 36 percent.

Progress of 1961-62 Crop

Prospects for the 1961-62 crop of early, midseason, and navel oranges, the harvest of which will start next fall, vary by States. The August 1 condition of the 1961-62 crop compared with that of the 1960-61 crop was much better in Arizona and Louisiana, moderately better in Texas, but somewhat lower in Florida and California. More new acreage will start bearing in Florida and Texas. The first official forecast of the 1961-62 orange crops will be released in the October crop report.

GRAPEFRUIT

Supplies of fresh grapefruit, now practically all from California, will continue seasonally light this summer, as usual. In July, prices averaged somewhat below those of a year earlier. Even so, prices for the remaining light supplies are expected to remain seasonally high. Usually during late summer and early fall, some imports are received to augment domestic supplies. The 1960-61 U. S. grapefruit crop is about 4 percent larger than the 1959-60 crop.

Supplies from the 1961-62 crop should become available in volume in October, with fruit from Florida and Texas. On August 1, the condition of the new crop in Florida and Texas was not as good as a year earlier. But it was better than a year earlier in Arizona and California.

Increased Exports of Most Grapefruit Items in 1960-61

During November 1960-June 1961 exports of fresh grapefruit were the equivalent of about 2.1 million boxes, 32 percent larger than in the same months of 1959-60. Production of grapefruit was larger and prices averaged lower in 1960-61 than in 1959-60. Exports of leading items of processed grapefruit were as follows: Canned single-strength grapefruit juice, 4.6 million gallons, up 31 percent; and canned concentrated grapefruit juice, 0.8 million gallons, 8 times the quantity of a year earlier.

LEMONS AND LIMES

Slow movement of the relatively light 1960-61 crop of lemons has resulted in remaining supplies in mid-August being considerably larger than a year earlier. The remaining supplies not only should be adequate for the usual heavy fresh market uses during late summer and early fall but also should leave substantial quantities for processing. Fresh use of the 1960-61 crop to mid-August was about as large as a year earlier, but use by processors was down sharply. The 1960-61 lemon crop is estimated at 14 million boxes, 23 percent smaller than the 1959-60 crop and 2 percent below average.

During each of the first 6 months of 1961, prices for lemons, basis the packing house door, averaged considerably higher than in the same months of 1960. But in July 1961, prices averaged a little below July 1960. In early August, prices for most grades and sizes of lemons at shipping points in California also averaged somewhat under a year earlier.

The August 1 condition of the 1961-62 lemon crop in California, where most of the lemons continue to be grown, was a little below a year ago. But in Arizona, where production is increasing with expanding acreage, the condition was much above a year ago.

Fresh market shipment of limes from the 1961-62 Florida crop is now underway and will continue seasonally heavy into fall. The 1961-62 crop is expected to be about 330,000 boxes, 10 percent above the 1960-61 crop and 2 percent larger than average. Prices are seasonally the lowest during summer and early fall, when harvest is heavy. In July 1961, prices, basis the packing house door, in Florida, averaged moderately above a year earlier.

Exports of fresh lemons and limes (mostly lemons) during November 1960-June 1961 were the equivalent of about 1.7 million boxes, 5 percent smaller than a year earlier.

DRIED FRUIT

Increased Output in 1961-62 Appears Probable

Current prospects for production of dried fruits in 1961-62 point to a moderate increase in output. Production of dried prunes in California is estimated at 138,000 tons, 1 percent smaller than in 1960-61. This decrease may be more than offset by an increase in Oregon, where production in 1960-61 was only 210 tons as a result of a very light prune crop. The prune crop in this State was 4,000 tons (fresh weight) in 1960 and is expected to be 23,000 tons in 1961. But Oregon prunes are used extensively fresh and for canning as well as for drying. Most of the increase in 1961 is expected to go into the fresh and canning outlets.

Output of raisins in California is expected to be somewhat heavier than the 194,000 tons in 1960-61. The 1961 crop of raisin variety grapes in this State is moderately larger than the 1960 crop, a factor conducive to increased output of raisins. But raisin varieties are used extensively for crushing and fresh shipment as well as drying, and this will have a bearing on the tonnage actually dried.

Raisins and prunes comprise most of the annual production of dried fruits. Total production includes relatively small quantities of apricots, apples, peaches, pears, figs, and dates. Among these items, 1961-62 output of apricots probably will be down from 1960-61. That of the other 5 items as a group may not be greatly different from last year.

The 1960-61 pack of dried fruits (excluding substandard figs and prunes used for juice and concentrate) was approximately 344,000 tons.

Exports of Dried Fruit in 1960-61

During the last few years, per capita consumption of dried fruits in the United States has averaged about 3.3 pounds. Most of the rest of the annual supplies was exported or carried into the following season. Exports of raisins during September 1960-June 1961 were about 56,000 tons, 44 percent larger than in the same months of 1959-60. But exports of prunes were about 32,000 tons, 12 percent smaller.

CANNED FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

1961-62 Pack of Canned Fruit Expected To Be Larger Than 1960-61 Pack

Current prospects for the 1961-62 pack of canned fruits in mainland United States point to a moderate increase over the 1960-61 pack of about 87 million cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans (revised). Increases appear probable for the new packs of canned sweet cherries, red tart cherries, peaches, plums, and apple slices. Large packs are expected again for such important items as canned applesauce, fruit cocktail, and pears. Some reduction is expected in the new pack of apricots. (See table 9 for figures on recent packs and related stocks).

Increased Stocks of Canned Fruit on June 1, 1961

Canners' stocks of 9 items of canned fruits (apples, applesauce, apricots, sweet cherries, red tart cherries, fruit cocktail items, peaches, pears, and purple plums) on June 1, 1961, as the new season for canning deciduous fruits was getting underway, were the equivalent of about 19.5 million cases of 24 No. $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans, 18 percent larger than a year earlier. Fruits of which stocks were up comprised applesauce, apricots, fruit cocktail items, peaches, and pears. Stocks of other fruits were down. Wholesale distributors' stocks of the above 9 items combined were about 8 percent smaller on June 1, 1961, than a year earlier.

For most canned fruit items, canners' stocks will be reduced from the June 1 figures, as shown in table 9, before being built up from fruit from the new packs. Figures on canners' stocks are also available for red tart cherries as of July 1 and for apple slices and applesauce as of August 1. For these three items on these dates, canners' stocks, basis cases of 24-$2\frac{1}{2}$'s, were as follows: July 1, 1961, red tart cherries, only 62,000 cases, 72 percent below a year earlier; August 1, 1961, apple slices, 0.9 million cases, down 23 percent; and applesauce, 2.7 million cases, up 21 percent.

Per capita consumption of canned fruits in recent years has ranged from about 22 to 23 pounds. This included fruit from off-shore sources, especially canned pineapple from Hawaii.

Increased Stocks of Florida Canned Grapefruit Sections

In Florida, where most of the annual output of canned citrus sections and salad is made, the 1960-61 pack of canned grapefruit sections was about 4.3 million cases (24-2's), 8 percent above 1959-60, and that of citrus salad was about 357,000 cases, down 32 percent. Because of decreased carryover last fall, total supplies of canned grapefruit sections in canners' hands were about the same in 1960-61 as in 1959-60. But movement to August 5, 1961, was

down 7 percent from comparable movement a year earlier. So canners' stocks on August 5, 1961, were about 1.6 million cases, up 21 percent. But stocks of citrus salad, about 288,000 cases, were down 22 percent.

Florida Canned Single-Strength Citrus Juice: Pack Smaller, Stocks Lighter, Than a Year Ago

The 1960-61 Florida pack of canned single-strength citrus juices, now completed, was approximately 23.6 million cases (24-2's), 19 percent smaller than the 1959-60 pack. The 1960-61 pack of canned orange juice, the leading item, was about 10.8 million cases, down 28 percent. This is a result of the increased emphasis that was put on the use of oranges for frozen concentrate. Output of other Florida canned citrus juices was as follows: Grapefruit, 9.2 million cases, down 2 percent; blend, 3.1 million cases, down 29 percent; and tangerine, about 553,000 cases, 2.4 times the light 1959-60 pack. With the total supply of these 4 citrus juice items in canners' hands in 1960-61 down 16 percent from 1959-60, movement to the trade was down 19 percent. This left about 6.7 million cases in canners' hands on August 5, 1961, about 4 percent smaller than a year earlier. Decreased stocks of orange juice and blend more than offset increases in grapefruit and tangerine juice.

Increased Stocks of Canned Citrus Juices in Texas

In Texas, canners' stocks of canned single-strength citrus juice were approximately 0.9 million cases (basis 24-2's) on August 1, 1961, about 8 percent larger than a year earlier. The Texas pack in 1960-61 was a little more than 2 million cases, 5 percent above the pack in 1959-60.

Similar figures for California are not available. Most of the citrus juice canned in California is orange, made from Valencias during May-October.

USDA Purchases of Canned Fruits for School Lunches

Canned apricots, red tart cherries, and peaches, packed in 1961, have been bought by the USDA for use in the National School Lunch Program. All purchases were made with funds appropriated under the National School Lunch Act. The apricots consisted of 370,500 cases (6-10's) purchased from canners in California in July, for delivery during the period August 21 through September 23, 1961. The red tart cherries totaled 297,980 cases (6-10's) and were bought from canners in Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Ohio, Utah, and Oregon, in August, for delivery during September 5 through October 7, 1961. The purchase of peaches amounted to 611,658 cases of 6 No. 10 cans of clingstones and 160,000 cases of 6 No. 10 cans of freestones, also bought in August. Both the clingstones and the freestones were from canners in California. All are for delivery during September 11 through October 14, 1961.

FROZEN FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICES

Record Pack of Florida Frozen Orange Concentrate

A record 84 million gallons of frozen orange concentrate were packed in Florida in the 1960-61 season. This pack is about 5 percent above the previous record of 80 million gallons in 1958-59 and 8 percent above the 78 million gallons in 1959-60. In the utilization of the reduced 1960-61 crop of Florida oranges, emphasis was put on making frozen orange concentrate, for which about 55.5 million boxes, 4 million more than in 1959-60, were used. The yield of 4-to-1 concentrate per box of oranges was a little over 1.5 gallons in both seasons.

Increased Stocks of Frozen Orange Concentrate

Since February 1961, movement of Florida frozen orange concentrate from packers to the trade has been lighter in most weeks than comparable movement in 1960, partly the result of higher retail prices. But in some recent weeks, movement has been above a year earlier. Mainly because of the lighter movement from packers' supplies that were only a little larger in 1960-61 than in 1959-60, packers' stocks on August 5, 1961, were about 39 million gallons, 5 million gallons (15 percent) above a year earlier. If movement continues at the generally increased rates of the last month, carryover stocks next fall should be down to a manageable level.

Output of Other Florida Frozen Citrus Concentrates

The 1960-61 packs of various other Florida frozen concentrated citrus juices and comparisons with the relatively light 1959-60 packs were as follows: Grapefruit, 3.9 million gallons, 2.4 times the 1959-60 pack; tangerine, 1.2 million gallons, nearly 4 times the 1959-60 pack; and blend, about 237,000 gallons, down 13 percent. Packers' stocks of frozen grapefruit concentrate, the only one of these three items for which figures are available, were about 2.8 million gallons on August 5, 1961, up 53 percent.

Decreased Stocks of Florida Frozen Limeade Concentrate

Concerning Florida limes, harvesting is most active during summer, whereas of other Florida citrus, it is most active from fall through the following spring. Processing of the new lime crop is seasonally the heaviest during summer and early fall. This means that most of the frozen limeade concentrate in storage on July 1, 1961, was from fruit from the 1960-61 crop. On that date, packers' stocks were approximately 338,000 gallons, 6 percent smaller than a year earlier. As processing of 1961-62 crop limes runs seasonally heavy this summer and fall, stocks can be expected to increase to a seasonal high point in fall, then decline.

Florida Chilled Citrus Products

Approximately 5.7 million boxes of Florida oranges were used for making directly into chilled (refrigerated) juice to August 5 of the 1960-61 season, about 13 percent less than in the comparable period of 1959-60. Output of single-strength juice was about 34 million gallons. Use of bulk frozen orange concentrate for chilled juice in cartons was about 2.4 million gallons, making an additional 9.6 million gallons of reconstituted single-strength juice.

In 1960-61 as in recent years, relatively small quantities of Florida grapefruit also were used for chilled juice, and minor quantities of oranges and grapefruit were used for chilled sections and citrus salad.

Deciduous Fruits and Berries

Output of frozen red tart cherries in 1961 probably will exceed the heavy 1960 pack of about 129 million pounds. This probability stems from the following considerations: The large 1960 pack moved out well, stocks at the start of the 1961 season were below a year earlier, the new crop is moderately larger than the 1960 crop, and there probably will be a further shift in emphasis from canning to freezing.

Reported deliveries of strawberries to freezers to August 12 were about the same as a year earlier. Processing has now been completed in all States except California, where it usually continues into fall. In this State, prices generally have favored shipment of strawberries to fresh markets. Total production of frozen strawberries in 1961 is expected to be large. The 1960 U. S. pack was approximately 217 million pounds.

At this point in the season, the size of 1961 packs of other fruits and berries also remain somewhat uncertain. Of the total of 660 million pounds of frozen fruits and berries packed in 1960, red tart cherries and strawberries comprised about 52 percent and other items the rest.

Sharp Increase in Stocks of Frozen Fruits in July

Cold-storage holdings of frozen deciduous fruits and berries increased a net of 112 million pounds during July 1961, because freezing of many items from the large 1961 crop was seasonally heavy. The increase during July was about as large as in July 1960 and moderately larger than usual for this month. Total stocks in cold storage on August 1, 1961, were about 479 million pounds, 11 percent above a year earlier and a little above the 1956-60 average for August 1. Stocks of all items on August 1 were larger than a year earlier except black raspberries. Stocks of strawberries, the leading item, were 214 million pounds, up 4 percent. Further increases in total stocks can be expected during late summer and early fall as harvesting and freezing of 1961 crops continues.

TREE NUTS

Prospective production of almonds, filberts, pecans, and walnuts in the United States points to a record total of 263,530 tons in 1961, about 15 percent above 1960 and 31 percent larger than the 1950-59 average. Harvest of almonds usually starts in August, of filberts and walnuts in September, and of pecans in October.

The California almond crop is expected to be 70,000 tons, 32 percent above the 1960 crop, 61 percent above average, and second only to the record of 82,800 tons in 1959.

Prospective production of filberts in Oregon and Washington totals 10,630 tons, 19 percent above 1960 and 34 percent above average. The Oregon crop of 10,000 tons is 19 percent above the 1960 crop, and the Washington crop of 630 tons is up 15 percent.

The 1961 pecan crop is forecast at 112,100 tons, which if realized will set a new record 20 percent above the large 1960 crop and 47 percent above average. Crops in 1961 are expected to be larger than last year in all pecan States except Arkansas, Oklahoma, and New Mexico, which harvested large crops last year. Georgia, with 30,500 tons, leads all States in 1961, and Texas, with 21,000 tons, is second. The 1961 U. S. crop consists of 57,850 tons of improved varieties, 44 percent larger than in 1960, and 54,250 tons of wild or seedling pecans, up 1 percent.

Walnut production in California and Oregon in 1961 is expected to total 70,800 tons, 3 percent below both last year and average. The California crop of 65,000 tons is down 8 percent from 1960, but the Oregon crop of 5,800 tons is more than twice the short 1960 crop.

PROVISIONS OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1961 RELATING TO FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKETING AGREEMENTS

The Agricultural Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-128), approved by the President on August 8, 1961, contains several amendments to the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended, that are of interest to the fruit and vegetable industry. These amendments:

1. Add to the commodities in Section 8c (2) for which marketing orders may be issued (a) apples for fresh market or for canning or freezing, produced in the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Michigan, Indiana, and California, and (b) cherries and cranberries for canning and freezing. No marketing order for cherries, cranberries, or apples for canning or freezing can become effective, however, unless it is approved by processors representing more than 50 percent of the volume of the commodity to be regulated. This is in addition to approval by producers.

2. Add oranges, onions, walnuts, and dates, other than dates for processing, to the commodities under Section 8e to which import regulations must be applied whenever the same commodity is subject to grade, size, quality, or maturity regulations on domestic shipments under a marketing order.

3. Permit continuation of regulations for the remainder of the marketing season, once started, even though it becomes apparent, after the season has begun, that prices will average above parity.

4. Permit (a) commodities of the same general class used wholly or in part for the same purposes to be combined and treated as a single commodity for purposes of a marketing order, or (b) the portion of an agricultural commodity marketed for a particular use or combination of uses to be treated as a separate commodity for purposes of a marketing order.

5. Make mandatory, instead of permissive as in the past, the holding of a referendum to determine producer or processor approval of each new marketing order. However, a referendum need not be called on an amendment to an order. Also require that the terms and conditions of a proposed order be described in the referendum ballot.

6. Reduce the penalty for violation of a quota or allotment fixed under a marketing order from three times the current market value of the excess over the quota to only the current market value of the excess.

At the time The Agricultural Act of 1961 became law, there already were in effect 42 fruit and vegetable marketing agreement programs--20 programs were on fresh fruits, 3 on dried fruits, 3 on tree nuts, 7 on vegetables, and 9 on potatoes.

PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION TABLES

As in the August issue of The Fruit Situation of recent years, so in this issue are published seven tables (1-7) presenting comprehensive series on per capita consumption of fresh and processed fruits and tree nuts. Table 1 relates to fresh fruit, tables 2-5 to processed fruit basis processed weight, and table 6 to fresh and processed fruit combined on a fresh dquivalent basis. Table 7 deals with edible tree nuts. Ending with 1960, these tables span a half century of consumption.

The Fruit Situation is issued 4 times a year, in January, June, August, and October.

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The next issue is scheduled for release on October 26, 1961.

A HALF CENTURY OF FRUIT CONSUMPTION

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Per capita consumption of fruit in the United States during the last half century (1910-60) has been characterized by the following developments:

1. Volume consumed--a rising trend during the first 4 decades, and a fairly stable level over the last decade.

2. Composition--a shift in emphasis from fresh to processed.

Increased Per Capita Consumption of All Fruit Combined

Consumption per person per year of all fruit, fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis, increased to an average of 215 pounds during 1945-49 (cover chart and table 6) from an average of about 172 pounds during 1910-14. The high point of 228 pounds in 1946 was partly the result of restocking pantry shelves and retail stores following the wartime scarcity of processed items, especially canned fruits and fruit juices. During the past decade, per capita consumption per year of all fruits combined has fluctuated around a level of 200 pounds. About 42 percent was citrus and the rest was noncitrus fruit.

Downward Trend in Per Capita Consumption of Fresh Fruit

During 1910-14, per capita consumption of fresh fruit averaged about 150 pounds, 87 percent of fresh and processed combined on a fresh equivalent basis. Consumption trended slowly downward until the late 1940's, then declined more sharply. During 1956-60, it averaged about 100 pounds, 50 percent of the total.

Concerning per capita consumption of individual kinds of fresh fruits during 1910-60, that of oranges, grapefruit, and most other kinds of citrus fruit increased to relatively high levels during the 1940's, then gave way partially to canned and frozen citrus. In contrast, per capita consumption of many of the noncitrus fruits declined since 1910, though tending to level off during the past decade.

Consumption of fresh fruit was about 13 percent citrus and 87 percent noncitrus during 1910-14, but 35 percent citrus and 65 percent noncitrus during 1956-60.

Series for individual kinds of fresh fruits are presented in table 1.

Sharp Upward Trend in Per Capita Consumption of Processed Fruit

A striking feature in the consumption of fruit in the United States during the last half century was the 5-fold increase in per capita consumption of processed fruits. Most of the increase occurred during the last 25 years. The increases in processed fruit, particularly canned and frozen, much more than offset the decreases in fresh fruit. During 1956-60, per capita consumption of processed fruits, fresh equivalent basis, averaged approximately 100 pounds, the same as that of fresh fruit.

Among broad classes of processed fruits -- dried, canned, frozen -- per capita consumption changed greatly from 1910 to 1960 (inside cover chart and tables 2-6). In 1910, dried fruit comprised about 78 percent, canned fruit about 22 percent, of total processed fruit. Consumption of dried fruit increased considerably from 1910 to 1920, then trended slowly downward to 1960, when it was moderately below 1910. The decrease was mostly in raisins and prunes, the major items (table 4).

Per capita consumption of canned fruits and fruit juices trended moderately upward from 1910 to the mid-1930's, then sharply upward until the late 1940's after which it declined somewhat. Canned fruits accounted for the increase to the mid-1930's and canned citrus juices for the subsequent increase and following decrease. But the postwar decrease in canned juices was more than made up by a sharp increase in frozen fruits and fruit juices, especially orange concentrate, and more recently also by the introduction and increased use of chilled (refrigerated) juices.

The approximate 100 pounds of processed fruit (fresh equivalent basis) consumed per person per year during 1956-60 was made up as follows: Canned fruit and fruit juice (including chilled), 53 percent; frozen fruit and fruit juice, 35 percent; and dried, 12 percent. Of the above 100 pounds, about one-half was citrus, the rest noncitrus.

Factors Related to Changes in Fruit Consumption

The trends in volume and changes in composition of fruit consumption per person during 1910-60 were the results of various factors. The increase in consumption of all fruits combined was due mainly to increased production of both noncitrus and citrus fruit during the first half of the period and to citrus fruit in the second half. The shift in emphasis from fresh to processed fruits undoubtedly was due in part to some reduction in use of fresh fruit on farms but more especially to the increased availability throughout the year of canned and frozen products. Among processed fruits, dried fruit, for many years a year-round staple, after some initial increase, also declined in use. The decrease was due largely to the increased availability first of canned fruit and fruit juice and more recently of frozen fruit and fruit juice, plus preference of consumers for fruit in these forms.

Today, consumers, to a greater degree then ever before, have a wide array of choices throughout the year in the selection, purchase, and consumption of various fresh and processed fruits. Wider distribution of incomes has better enabled choices to be carried out. All of this has contributed much to the present level and pattern of fruit consumption.

Table 1.--Fresh fruits: Per capita consumption, farm weight, 1909-60 1/

Year	Citrus fruits: Oranges 2/	Citrus fruits: Tangerines	Citrus fruits: Lemons	Citrus fruits: Limes	Citrus fruits: Grapefruit	Citrus fruits: Total citrus	Apples 3/	Other fruits: Apricots	Other fruits: Avocados	Other fruits: Bananas	Other fruits: Cherries	Other fruits: Cranberries	Other fruits: Figs	Other fruits: Grapes	Other fruits: Nectarines	Other fruits: Peaches	Other fruits: Pears	Other fruits: Pineapples	Other fruits: Plums and prunes	Other fruits: Strawberries	Other fruits: Total other	Total 3/
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	12.6	2/	2.7	---	0.9	16.2	62.2	0.2	---	21.1	2.4	0.7	4/	8.0	---	14.9	4.4	5/0.8	3.1	4.2	59.8	138.2
1910	13.7	2/	3.1	---	1.0	17.8	59.4	.2	---	21.0	2.3	.6	4/	5.3	---	18.5	5.3	5/.8	2.7	4.0	60.7	137.9
1911	15.4	2/	3.3	---	1.1	19.8	73.5	.2	---	23.3	3.4	.5	4/	7.8	---	13.5	5.7	.8	3.8	3.8	62.8	156.1
1912	14.3	2/	3.1	---	1.1	18.5	74.6	.2	---	21.2	3.6	.5	4/	6.7	---	20.3	5.9	.8	3.7	3.7	66.6	159.7
1913	12.0	2/	2.8	---	1.8	16.6	59.3	.2	---	22.8	2.1	.5	4/	4.9	---	15.0	4.9	.9	2.8	3.6	57.7	133.6
1914	18.8	2/	3.2	---	2.1	24.1	71.8	.2	---	22.5	3.5	.7	4/	7.5	---	19.6	5.7	.9	3.9	3.4	67.9	163.8
1915	17.6	2/	3.2	---	2.3	23.1	69.0	.2	---	18.1	3.0	.5	4/	6.3	---	23.8	5.4	.8	3.8	3.3	65.2	157.3
1916	16.5	2/	3.2	---	2.3	22.0	63.9	.2	---	16.4	2.6	.6	4/	5.5	---	12.9	5.0	.6	3.4	3.1	50.3	136.2
1917	17.1	2/	2.5	---	2.4	22.0	56.1	.2	---	16.1	2.1	.3	4/	7.5	---	15.6	5.8	.6	2.9	3.0	54.1	132.2
1918	10.5	2/	2.9	---	3.1	16.5	56.9	.2	---	15.4	2.1	.4	4/	5.3	---	13.1	5.5	.6	3.2	2.8	48.6	122.0
1919	17.0	2/	3.2	4/	3.3	23.5	45.2	.2	---	17.6	1.8	.6	4/	8.2	---	16.3	5.5	.4	2.2	3.5	56.3	125.0
1920	16.7	0.4	3.8	4/	5.1	26.0	63.0	.2	---	18.5	2.7	.4	4/	8.0	---	14.0	6.7	.6	2.1	3.2	56.4	145.4
1921	20.8	.6	3.9	4/	5.2	30.5	36.1	.2	---	20.0	1.2	.4	4/	6.5	---	9.7	4.5	.7	2.4	3.7	49.3	115.9
1922	15.2	.4	3.7	4/	5.3	24.6	57.5	.2	---	20.6	2.5	.5	4/	8.9	---	18.1	7.1	.7	2.5	4.7	65.8	147.9
1923	22.0	.6	3.6	4/	6.3	32.5	54.7	.3	---	19.7	2.3	.6	4/	9.0	---	13.2	6.1	.9	3.7	4.5	60.3	147.5
1924	23.0	.4	3.8	0.1	6.6	33.9	54.1	.2	0.1	20.7	1.9	.5	4/	9.0	---	16.5	6.4	1.0	2.1	4.7	63.1	151.1
1925	17.5	.7	4.0	.1	6.6	28.9	46.3	.2	.1	23.6	1.8	.5	4/	8.3	---	12.7	6.0	1.2	2.5	3.7	60.6	135.8
1926	20.8	.5	4.2	.1	5.8	31.4	62.3	.2	.1	23.0	2.5	.6	4/	9.7	---	18.1	7.8	1.2	3.5	3.9	70.6	164.3
1927	22.1	.7	3.1	4/	6.3	32.2	37.4	.3	4/	24.6	1.4	.4	4/	9.1	---	10.7	5.5	.9	2.8	4.4	60.1	129.7
1928	19.6	.6	3.7	4/	5.6	29.5	48.9	.3	.1	26.4	1.8	.4	4/	10.9	---	16.5	6.8	.8	3.3	4.4	71.7	150.1
1929	27.5	1.1	3.5	4/	7.7	39.8	39.7	.4	.1	25.7	1.3	.4	0.1	9.1	---	13.0	5.7	.9	2.5	4.4	63.6	143.1
1930	19.9	.6	4.1	4/	6.6	31.2	42.1	.4	.1	24.3	1.2	.4	.1	8.7	---	10.3	6.7	1.0	3.8	3.3	60.3	133.6
1931	27.6	1.7	3.5	.1	9.4	42.3	51.7	.5	.1	22.0	1.4	.5	.1	8.4	---	21.5	7.2	1.1	2.8	4.0	69.6	163.6
1932	24.6	1.4	3.2	.1	7.4	36.7	39.2	.5	.1	19.8	1.7	.4	.1	7.8	---	9.3	5.3	.9	2.8	4.3	53.0	128.9
1933	26.6	1.4	3.5	4/	7.9	39.4	40.0	.3	.1	16.3	1.5	.5	.1	6.9	---	10.0	5.1	.6	2.3	4.1	47.8	127.2
1934	27.0	1.4	3.6	.1	7.7	39.8	25.3	.4	.2	19.3	1.2	.3	.1	7.4	---	11.3	6.8	.6	2.9	3.5	54.0	119.1
1935	30.7	1.4	4.1	.1	8.3	44.6	32.9	.4	.1	22.2	1.2	.3	.1	7.4	---	14.5	6.2	.6	2.5	3.5	59.0	136.5
1936	30.1	1.5	4.3	.1	10.2	46.2	27.6	.4	.2	23.6	1.0	.3	.1	6.3	0.1	10.9	6.0	.8	2.7	2.9	55.3	129.1
1937	26.6	2.1	3.4	.1	12.3	44.5	33.6	.5	.2	26.9	1.0	.4	.1	7.4	.1	14.2	6.6	1.0	2.6	3.4	64.4	142.5
1938	33.5	1.6	4.3	.1	9.6	49.1	28.2	.5	.3	24.1	1.0	.3	.1	5.6	.1	13.1	6.4	.9	2.7	2.9	58.0	135.3
1939	41.1	2.3	4.2	.1	13.7	61.4	30.7	.5	.2	22.1	1.2	.4	.1	6.0	.2	15.3	6.5	.9	2.7	3.3	59.4	151.5
1940	39.4	1.6	4.5	.1	11.1	56.7	29.7	.4	.3	20.3	1.1	.3	.1	6.3	.1	13.1	7.1	.8	2.5	3.3	55.7	142.1
1941	38.9	1.8	4.7	.1	12.2	57.7	31.7	.4	.4	19.5	1.1	.4	.1	6.2	.1	18.6	6.4	.8	2.4	3.1	59.5	148.9
1942	39.8	1.4	4.3	.1	12.1	57.7	28.1	.5	.3	9.4	1.1	.3	.1	6.2	.2	14.6	6.7	.4	2.4	3.4	45.6	131.4
1943	39.7	2.9	5.0	.2	12.5	60.3	24.9	.5	.4	8.2	.9	.3	.1	5.6	.2	8.4	5.4	.5	2.2	1.8	34.5	119.7
1944	47.6	2.5	4.9	.2	13.0	68.2	25.5	.9	.3	10.6	1.3	.2	.1	4.9	.2	17.9	7.1	.6	2.7	1.2	48.0	141.7
1945	45.1	2.7	5.1	.2	13.5	66.6	22.9	.7	.4	14.2	1.1	.2	.1	5.6	.2	18.2	7.3	.9	2.3	1.3	52.5	142.0
1946	37.9	2.4	4.7	.1	14.0	59.1	23.0	.8	.3	17.3	1.0	.2	4/	5.7	.2	16.6	6.8	1.2	2.7	1.6	54.4	136.5
1947	41.5	1.9	4.8	.1	13.9	62.2	25.4	.6	.3	20.1	.9	.2	4/	6.6	.2	14.8	5.9	.9	2.3	1.9	54.7	142.3
1948	35.7	1.8	4.5	.1	12.3	54.4	26.3	.6	.3	21.9	.8	.3	.1	5.8	.2	11.3	4.4	.8	2.1	1.8	50.4	131.1
1949	30.7	2.0	4.1	.1	10.9	47.8	25.0	.6	.3	20.5	1.1	.4	.1	5.2	.2	11.6	5.7	.8	2.4	1.6	50.5	123.3
1950	26.9	2.0	4.0	.1	8.2	41.2	23.2	.3	.4	19.1	.8	.3	.1	5.4	.2	7.8	4.3	.9	1.8	1.6	43.0	107.4
1951	28.8	1.9	4.0	.1	10.3	45.1	25.9	.4	.5	18.3	.7	.3	4/	5.9	.1	9.4	4.2	.6	2.3	1.8	44.5	115.5
1952	27.9	2.0	3.9	.1	10.5	44.4	21.9	.4	.5	18.9	.8	.2	.1	6.0	.2	10.7	4.5	.6	1.7	1.6	46.2	112.5
1953	27.6	2.2	3.7	.2	9.7	43.4	21.0	.4	.5	21.6	.7	.3	4/	4.8	.2	10.3	4.0	.6	2.1	1.4	46.9	111.3
1954	24.5	2.0	3.6	.1	11.0	41.2	20.1	.3	.7	20.4	.7	.3	.1	5.1	.2	10.0	3.7	.6	1.4	1.3	44.8	106.1
1955	25.1	2.1	3.6	.2	10.7	41.7	20.0	.4	.4	19.5	.8	.3	4/	5.0	.3	6.0	3.4	.7	1.9	1.2	39.9	101.6
1956	22.9	6/2.0	3.4	.2	10.5	39.0	19.3	.2	.3	18.9	.5	.3	4/	4.8	.2	9.0	3.8	.7	1.9	1.5	42.1	100.4
1957	21.9	6/1.9	3.5	.1	9.6	37.0	19.3	.3	.8	20.2	.6	.3	4/	4.0	.4	8.4	4.1	.6	1.6	1.7	43.0	99.3
1958	17.8	6/1.0	3.2	.2	8.7	30.9	22.5	.2	.7	20.6	.5	.3	4/	4.1	.3	10.5	3.8	.6	1.2	1.6	44.4	97.8
1959	20.1	6/1.5	3.1	.1	9.2	34.0	23.0	.3	.9	22.7	.4	.2	4/	3.9	.4	9.7	3.2	.5	1.7	1.4	45.3	102.3
1960 7/	19.6	6/1.3	3.1	.1	9.6	33.7	20.1	.2	.3	23.7	.4	.3	4/	3.9	.5	9.5	2.6	.5	1.3	1.4	44.6	98.4

1/ All data on calendar-year basis with exeption of citrus fruits, beginning 1941, which start October or November prior to year indicated. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Tangerines are included with oranges 1909-19. 3/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples from commercial areas sold and used in farm households. 4/ Less than 0.05 pound. 5/ Estimated. 6/ Tangelos included as follows: 1956-0.1; 1957-0.1; 1958-0.2; 1959-0.1; 1960-0.2 pound. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Canned and chilled fruits: Per capita consumption, 1909-60 1/

Year	Canned 1/														Chilled citrus segments 2/
	Apples and applesauce	Apricots	Berries	Cherries	Cranberries	Figs	Salad and cocktail	Peaches (including spiced)	Pears	Pineapple	Plums and prunes	Olives	Citrus segments	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1909	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.1	---	3/	---	0.6	0.4	4/0.3	0.1	4/0.2	---	3.0	---
1910	.7	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.4	.5	.1	.2	---	3.6	---
1911	.6	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.4	.6	.1	.4	---	3.9	---
1912	.7	.5	.3	.2	---	3/	---	.8	.5	.8	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1913	.5	.4	.3	.1	---	3/	---	.9	.5	1.1	.1	.3	---	4.2	---
1914	.7	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.5	1.7	.1	.3	---	5.7	---
1915	.5	.4	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.0	.6	2.0	.1	.4	---	5.6	---
1916	1.1	.6	.4	.2	---	3/	---	1.2	.7	2.3	.2	.4	---	7.1	---
1917	1.5	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.5	.8	1.8	.2	.2	---	7.7	---
1918	1.2	.9	.5	.3	---	3/	---	1.2	.9	2.0	.2	.3	---	7.5	---
1919	1.1	1.8	.7	.4	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.0	1.9	.3	.4	---	9.7	---
1920	.9	.9	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.1	1.1	2.8	.2	.3	---	9.4	---
1921	1.0	.7	.6	.2	3/	3/	---	1.9	.4	2.9	.2	.3	3/	8.2	---
1922	.8	.6	.6	.5	3/	3/	---	2.0	.3	2.2	.2	.3	3/	7.5	---
1923	1.1	.5	.6	.6	3/	0.1	0.1	2.4	.4	2.5	.1	.5	0.1	9.0	---
1924	.9	.5	.8	.6	0.1	.1	.2	2.1	.3	2.7	.1	.4	.1	8.9	---
1925	.9	.7	.6	.6	3/	.2	.2	3.2	.6	3.4	.2	.4	.1	11.1	---
1926	.9	.8	.8	.9	.1	.2	.2	3.2	.9	3.2	.2	.4	.2	12.0	---
1927	.8	.7	.7	.4	.1	.2	.3	4.2	.7	3.6	.2	.5	.2	12.6	---
1928	1.0	.8	.7	.7	.1	.2	.3	3.7	.7	3.3	.3	.6	.2	12.6	---
1929	1.1	.8	.7	.7	.1	.1	.4	2.9	.9	3.2	.4	.6	.4	12.3	
1930	.8	.8	.5	.8	.1	.1	.4	3.2	.9	3.8	.3	.5	.6	12.8	---
1931	.7	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.2	2.0	.7	4.1	.3	.5	.2	10.9	---
1932	.8	.6	.3	.7	.1	3/	.3	2.8	.9	2.7	.2	.4	.4	10.2	---
1933	.9	.7	.4	1.0	.1	3/	.5	2.6	1.0	3.5	.4	.4	.3	11.8	---
1934	1.0	.7	.5	.8	.2	.1	.5	2.6	1.0	3.6	.4	.5	.6	12.5	---
1935	1.0	.7	.5	1.0	.2	3/	.7	2.8	1.0	3.9	.6	.5	.5	13.4	---
1936	1.2	1.0	.5	1.1	.3	.1	.9	3.5	1.3	4.9	.7	.5	.7	16.7	---
1937	1.0	1.0	.3	1.0	.3	.1	.9	2.7	1.1	3.5	.6	.4	.6	13.5	---
1938	1.1	1.0	.5	1.0	.4	.1	1.1	3.5	1.2	3.6	.5	.6	.8	15.4	---
1939	1.2	.9	.4	1.2	.5	.1	1.2	3.5	1.1	4.3	.6	.5	.6	16.1	---
1940	1.5	.9	.4	1.4	.6	.1	1.6	4.4	1.5	4.7	.5	.7	.8	19.1	---
1941	1.4	1.0	.5	1.3	.5	.1	1.5	3.3	1.5	4.4	.6	.6	1.1	17.8	---
1942	1.7	1.1	.6	1.1	.6	.3	1.9	4.4	1.3	2.8	.6	.6	.3	17.3	---
1943	1.6	.3	.4	.7	.3	.2	1.3	3.2	1.4	2.0	.6	.6	3/	12.6	
1944	1.0	1.0	.1	.9	.3	.1	1.0	1.3	.4	2.0	.5	.7	3/	9.3	---
1945	1.1	1.3	.1	.8	.5	.3	2.4	4.9	.9	.8	.7	.6	3/	14.4	---
1946	1.4	2.8	.2	1.8	.8	.2	2.7	5.4	1.7	3.4	.7	.7	.5	22.3	---
1947	1.7	.9	.3	1.0	.8	.3	2.1	4.5	1.2	3.3	.6	.7	.8	18.2	---
1948	1.9	1.0	.5	1.2	.4	.1	2.2	4.6	1.2	3.4	.5	.8	1.0	18.8	---
1949	2.1	1.1	.6	1.4	.5	.1	2.3	4.9	1.4	3.4	.5	.5	.9	19.7	---
1950	2.4	1.1	.4	1.8	.7	.1	2.6	5.9	1.6	3.4	.4	.8	.8	22.0	---
1951	2.3	.9	.4	1.4	.8	.2	2.0	4.8	1.2	3.5	.3	.8	.9	19.5	---
1952	2.7	.9	.4	1.5	.8	.2	2.4	5.1	1.7	3.3	.4	.9	.7	21.0	---
1953	2.4	1.1	.4	1.5	.8	.1	2.1	5.3	1.7	3.6	.5	.9	.9	21.3	---
1954	2.5	1.0	.4	1.4	.8	.1	2.1	5.6	1.7	3.4	.4	.7	1.0	21.1	---
1955	2.8	1.1	.3	1.5	.9	.1	2.4	5.5	1.9	3.5	.5	.9	1.2	22.6	---
1956	3.1	1.1	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.3	1.6	3.4	.5	.6	1.1	21.8	0.2
1957	3.1	1.0	.3	1.3	.8	.1	2.6	5.8	1.8	3.4	.5	.9	.8	22.4	.3
1958	3.3	.9	.3	1.2	.9	.1	2.6	5.8	2.0	3.3	.4	.8	1.1	22.7	.2
1959	3.2	.9	.3	1.2	.7	.1	2.7	5.9	1.9	3.3	.3	.8	.8	22.1	.2
1960 5/	3.4	1.1	.2	1.1	.8	.1	2.7	6.1	2.0	3.4	.3	.8	1.0	23.0	.4

1/ Data on pack year, 1909-42; calendar-year basis, 1943 to date. Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Produced commercially in Florida. 3/ Less than 0.05 pound. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Preliminary.

Table 3--Canned and chilled fruit juices (excluding frozen): Per capita consumption, 1910-60 1/

Year	Canned														Chilled 2/		
	Citrus juices																
	Orange	Grapefruit	Blended orange and grapefruit	Lemon and lime	Tangerine	Citrus concentrate 3/	Total	Berry	Apple	Fruit nectars	Grape	Pineapple	Prune	Total	Orange	Grapefruit	Total
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.47	---	---	0.47	---	---	---
1911	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	.18	---	---	---
1912	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1913	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1914	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1915	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.61	---	---	.61	---	---	---
1916	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.44	---	---	.44	---	---	---
1917	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.31	---	---	---
1918	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.45	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1919	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.28	---	---	---
1920	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.59	---	---	[illegible]	---	---	---
1921	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.34	---	---	.34	---	---	---
1922	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1923	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.29	---	---	.29	---	---	---
1924	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	.12	---	---	---
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.16	---	---	.16	---	---	---
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.17	---	---	.17	---	---	---
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.32	---	---	.32	---	---	---
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	.13	---	---	---
1929	---	0.05	---	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	---	.28	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1930	0.01	.05	---	---	---	---	.06	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.33	---	---	---
1931	.02	.11	---	---	---	---	.13	---	---	---	.30	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1932	.01	.11	---	---	---	---	.12	---	---	---	.31	---	---	.43	---	---	---
1933	.02	.16	---	---	---	---	.18	---	---	---	.27	---	---	.45	---	---	---
1934	.07	.21	---	---	---	---	.28	---	---	0.01	.22	---	0.01	.52	---	---	---
1935	.22	.62	---	0.01	---	---	.85	---	---	.01	.29	0.82	.02	1.99	---	---	---
1936	.20	.56	0.02	.01	---	---	.79	---	---	.05	.35	1.17	.04	2.40	---	---	---
1937	.28	1.29	.06	.04	---	---	1.67	---	---	.20	.39	2.05	.18	4.49	---	---	---
1938	.19	1.55	.12	.05	---	---	1.91	---	---	.26	.42	1.85	.20	4.64	---	---	---
1939	.23	2.61	.15	.03	---	---	3.02	---	0.05	.13	.54	2.11	.07	5.92	---	---	---
1940	.68	2.34	.25	.02	---	---	3.29	0.37	.10	.24	.65	2.52	.06	7.23	---	---	---
1941	.74	3.08	.42	.04	---	0.42	4.70	.03	.20	.25	.59	2.67	.06	8.50	---	---	---
1942	.94	2.63	.48	.08	---	.44	4.57	.05	.37	.34	.64	2.14	.43	8.54	---	---	---
1943	.27	3.03	.27	.02	---	.43	4.02	.08	.44	.14	.71	1.58	.46	7.43	---	---	---
1944	1.46	4.80	1.11	.03	---	.19	7.59	.07	.62	.21	.33	.94	.57	10.33	---	---	---
1945	2.75	3.19	1.08	.06	---	.76	7.84	.34	.26	.06	.43	1.12	.89	10.94	---	---	---
1946	4.15	4.93	2.36	.10	0.11	.97	12.62	.86	.35	.19	.49	2.36	.90	17.77	---	---	---
1947	4.11	3.38	2.18	.07	.21	1.09	11.04	.35	.26	.29	.68	2.26	.75	15.63	---	---	---
1948	5.03	3.83	2.28	.08	.16	1.88	13.26	4/	.20	.37	.65	1.85	.74	17.07	---	---	---
1949	3.87	2.84	1.86	.10	.22	1.82	10.71	4/	.47	.55	.57	1.97	.80	15.07	---	---	---
1950	3.37	2.02	1.01	.07	.23	1.95	8.65	4/	.56	.92	.50	1.82	.93	13.38	---	---	---
1951	3.81	2.73	1.30	.08	.20	1.85	9.97	4/	.50	.83	.50	2.24	.78	14.82	---	---	---
1952	3.58	2.04	.95	.09	.15	1.63	8.44	4/	.54	.61	.82	2.49	.87	13.77	---	---	---
1953	3.13	1.97	.86	.09	.13	1.65	7.83	4/	.51	.56	.74	2.97	.94	13.55	---	---	---
1954	3.08	2.28	.89	.08	.10	1.36	7.79	4/	.71	.57	.73	2.38	.97	13.15	---	---	---
1955	2.96	2.18	.78	.11	.09	1.16	7.28	4/	.54	.73	.73	2.60	1.01	12.89	0.94	---	0.94
1956	2.42	2.12	.66	.09	.09	1.58	6.96	4/	.66	1.27	.85	2.86	1.26	13.86	1.05	0.07	1.12
1957	2.45	1.94	.59	.12	.09	1.66	6.85	4/	.68	1.37	.59	2.62	1.05	13.16	1.71	.05	1.76
1958	2.66	1.74	.72	.12	.08	1.21	6.53	4/	.77	1.24	.84	2.27	1.05	12.70	1.60	.04	1.64
1959	1.[illegible]	1.56	.49	.15	.08	1.06	5.25	4/	.97	1.38	.79	1.86	.94	11.19	1.87	.03	1.90
1960 5/	2.13	1.52	.52	.09	.07	1.46	5.79	4/	.90	1.48	.83	2.13	.98	12.11	2.11	.03	2.14

1/ Civilian consumption beginning 1941. Calendar-year basis except for citrus juices which are on a pack-year basis beginning in November of year prior to that indicated, and grape juice which in the years 1909-33 and 1948 to date begins November prior to year indicated.

2/ Chilled fruit juice is produced commercially from fresh fruit in Florida; does not include reconstituted frozen juice or fresh juice produced for local sale.

3/ Single-strength equivalent.

4/ Not available.

5/ Preliminary.

Table 4. —Dried fruits: Per capita consumption, pack years, 1909-60 1/

Pack year	Apples	Apricots	Dates 2/	Figs	Peaches	Pears	Prunes 3/	Raisins and currants	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	4/	1.0	1.7	4.2
1910	.3	.1	.3	.3	.5	4/	.6	1.4	3.5
1911	.3	.1	.2	.3	.3	0.1	1.6	1.4	4.3
1912	.4	.1	.3	.3	.6	4/	1.0	1.8	4.5
1913	.2	.1	.3	.3	.7	4/	.6	1.5	3.7
1914	.1	..2	.2	.3	.6	.1	.8	1.8	4.1
1915	.4	.2	.3	.2	.6	4/	1.5	1.8	5.0
1916	.5	.1	.2	.4	.5	4/	1.4	2.0	5.1
1917	.4	.3	.1	.3	.7	4/	2.1	2.4	6.3
1918	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	4/	.9	2.1	4.4
1919	.4	.1	.3	.5	.6	.1	2.0	2.9	6.9
1920	.2	.1	.3	.4	.5	.1	1.7	3.4	6.7
1921	.1	.1	.4	.6	.4	4/	1.2	2.7	5.5
1922	.3	.2	.5	.5	.5	.1	1.9	2.6	6.6
1923	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	4/	1.4	2.6	5.5
1924	.2	.2	.5	.5	.4	.1	1.5	3.0	6.4
1925	.1	.1	.6	.5	.3	.1	1.8	2.8	6.3
1926	.1	.2	.4	.5	.4	.1	1.6	2.8	6.1
1927	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	2.3	2.6	6.3
1928	.1	.2	.4	.4	.4	.1	1.7	2.9	6.2
1929	.2	.2	.4	.4	.2	.1	1.3	2.5	5.3
1930	.1	.2	.4	.3	.4	0	1.9	2.1	5.4
1931	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	4/	1.6	1.9	4.7
1932	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.7	2.3	5.4
1933	.1	.3	.4	.3	.3	4/	1.5	2.3	5.2
1934	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	1.6	2.1	5.1
1935	.1	.2	.5	.3	.3	4/	2.2	2.3	5.9
1936	.2	.3	.5	.3	.4	4/	1.8	1.9	5.4
1937	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	0	2.2	2.0	5.8
1938	.1	.1	.4	.4	.3	4/	1.6	2.6	5.5
1939	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3	.1	2.1	2.5	6.4
1940	.1	.1	.4	.4	.4	4/	2.0	2.6	6.0
1941	4/	.2	.2	.4	.1	0	1.6	1.8	4.3
1942	0	0	.2	.5	0	0	1.3	2.2	4.2
1943	.1	4/	.2	.4	.1	4/	2.1	3.0	5.9
1944	.1	.2	.4	.4	.2	4/	1.8	3.0	6.1
1945	.2	.1	.4	.4	.3	.1	2.0	2.5	6.0
1946	.2	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.4	1.8	4.5
1947	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	4/	.9	1.7	3.7
1948	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.9	3.9
1949	.2	.2	.4	.4	.1	4/	1.0	1.8	4.1
1950	.1	.2	.6	.3	.1	4/	1.1	1.7	4.1
1951	.2	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	.8	1.8	3.8
1952	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.0	1.7	3.8
1953	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	4/	.9	1.8	3.7
1954	.1	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	1.0	1.8	3.9
1955	.1	.2	.5	.3	.1	4/	.7	1.7	3.6
1956	4/	.1	.5	.3	.1	4/	.9	1.7	3.6
1957	.1	.1	.6	.3	.1	4/	.9	1.5	3.6
1958	.1	4/	.4	.3	.1	4/	.7	1.4	3.0
1959	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	4/	7	1.6	3.3
1960 5/	.1	.1	.4	.3	.1	4/	.6	1.7	3.3

1/ Production begins midyear. Civilian consumption 1941 to date.
2/ Pits-in basis.
3/ Excludes quantities used for juice.
4/ Less than 0.05 pound.
5/ Preliminary.

Table 5.--Frozen fruits and juices: Per capita consumption, 1925-60 1/

Year	Black-berries	Rasp-berries	Straw-berries	Other berries	Apples	Apricots	Cherries	Grapes and pulp	Peaches	Citrus juices: Product weight 2/	Citrus juices: Single-strength basis 3/	Miscel-laneous 4/	Total (product weight)
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1925	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0.20
1926	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.13
1927	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.28
1928	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1929	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.58
1930	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.53
1931	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.41
1932	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.62
1933	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.51
1934	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.49
1935	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.50
1936	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.67
1937	0.02	0.04	0.21	0.06	0.01	---	0.16	0.01	---	---	---	0.01	.52
1938	.11	.18	.29	.07	.04	0.01	.19	.05	0.01	---	---	.07	1.02
1939	.03	.09	.39	.16	.01	5/	.29	.05	.03	---	---	.08	1.13
1940	.07	.09	.44	.18	.02	5/	.32	.07	.06	---	---	.03	1.28
1941	.08	.14	.52	.14	.04	5/	.24	.08	.04	---	---	.06	1.34
1942	.04	.13	.58	.09	.07	.01	.29	.08	.05	---	---	.05	1.39
1943	.03	.14	.32	.03	.12	.04	.27	.04	.10	---	---	.04	1.13
1944	.09	.17	.33	.19	.30	.17	.32	5/	.18	---	---	.26	2.01
1945	.05	.09	.24	.16	.49	.40	.26	.04	.38	---	---	.20	2.31
1946	.14	.15	.38	.25	.60	.30	.35	.12	.56	0.07	0.12	.23	3.15
1947	.11	.21	.73	.22	.34	.14	.56	.10	.31	.06	.09	.42	3.20
1948	.14	.19	.78	.24	.33	.10	.62	.10	.28	.09	.22	.13	3.00
1949	.08	.16	.97	.20	.28	.06	.51	.06	.17	.92	3.09	.10	3.51
1950	.10	.22	.87	.29	.29	.06	.60	.05	.16	1.52	5.12	.12	4.28
1951	.06	.21	1.00	.17	.21	.04	.60	.03	.16	2.19	7.22	.09	4.76
1952	.07	.21	1.21	.29	.28	.04	.63	.04	.20	3.53	11.44	.12	6.62
1953	.08	.14	1.25	.23	.24	.03	.58	.08	.22	4.08	12.85	.14	7.07
1954	10	.13	1.43	.23	.31	.04	.52	5/	.17	4.40	13.93	.11	7.44
1955	.12	.24	1.44	.37	.41	.04	.66	.09	.26	4.94	15.81	.15	8.72
1956	.07	.20	1.49	.39	.51	.04	.69	.04	.23	4.86	15.48	.29	8.81
1957	.05	.14	1.53	.25	.34	.05	.66	.13	.24	5.32	16.99	.27	8.98
1958	.10	.23	1.52	.43	.39	.03	.52	.12	.14	4.32	13.27	.15	7.95
1959	.10	.20	1.29	.20	.39	.04	.62	.08	.22	5.42	16.64	.23	8.79
1960 6/	.14	.21	1.18	.37	.38	.07	.70	.02	.22	5.58	17.62	.20	9.07

1/ Prior to 1937, items not reported separately. Civilian consumption beginning 1941. 2/ Includes single-strength and concentrated juices. 3/ Concentrated fruit juices converted to single strength on basis of 3.525 pounds to 1; lemonade base, 0.84 to 1 through 1952 and 0.74 beginning 1953. 4/ Includes plums, prunes, pineapple, noncitrus juices, and miscellaneous fruits and berries; prior to 1946 includes small quantities of citrus juices. 5/ Less than 0.005 pound. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 6.- Fruits, farm-weight equivalent: Per capita consumption, 1910-60 1/

Year	Citrus					Apples						Other fruit						All fruit 4/
	Fresh 2/	Canned 3/	Canned juice 3/	Frozen	Total	Fresh 4/	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	Fresh	Canned	Canned juice	Frozen	Dried	Total	
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1910	17.8	---	---	---	17.8	59.4	1.0	---	---	1.8	62.2	60.7	2.9	0.7	---	14.5	78.8	158.8
1911	19.8	---	---	---	19.8	73.5	1.0	---	---	2.0	76.5	62.8	3.5	.3	---	12.9	79.5	175.8
1912	18.5	---	---	---	18.5	74.6	1.0	---	---	2.4	78.0	66.6	3.9	.7	---	14.9	86.1	182.6
1913	16.6	---	---	---	16.6	59.3	1.0	---	---	2.5	62.8	57.7	4.3	.5	---	15.5	78.0	157.4
1914	24.1	---	---	---	24.1	71.8	.8	---	---	1.6	74.2	67.9	5.4	.2	---	14.5	88.0	186.3
1915	23.1	---	---	---	23.1	69.0	1.0	---	---	1.8	71.8	65.2	6.4	.9	---	16.1	88.6	183.[illegible]
1916	22.0	---	---	---	22.0	63.9	1.1	---	---	3.6	68.6	50.3	7.2	.7	---	17.1	75.3	165.9
1917	22.0	---	---	---	22.0	56.1	1.9	---	---	3.8	61.8	54.1	7.6	.5	---	19.3	81.5	165.3
1918	16.5	---	---	---	16.5	56.9	2.2	---	---	3.5	62.6	48.6	7.5	.7	---	19.7	76.5	155.6
1919	23.5	---	---	---	23.5	45.2	1.8	---	---	3.3	50.3	56.3	8.9	.4	---	18.4	84.0	157.8
1920	26.0	---	---	---	26.0	63.0	1.6	---	---	3.0	67.6	56.4	10.1	.9	---	23.8	91.2	184.8
1921	30.5	---	---	---	30.5	36.1	1.4	---	---	1.6	39.1	49.3	9.7	.5	---	22.8	82.3	151.9
1922	24.6	5/	---	---	24.6	57.5	1.4	---	---	1.7	60.6	65.8	8.6	.2	---	20.8	95.4	180.[illegible]
1923	32.5	0.1	---	---	32.6	54.7	1.4	---	---	2.0	58.1	60.3	8.8	.4	---	21.6	91.1	181.8
1924	33.9	.2	---	---	34.1	54.1	1.6	---	---	1.1	56.8	63.1	9.6	.2	---	21.0	93.9	184.8
1925	28.9	.3	---	---	29.2	46.3	1.4	---	---	1.7	49.4	60.6	11.1	.2	0.2	22.0	94.1	172.7
1926	31.4	.[illegible]	---	---	31.7	62.3	1.5	---	---	1.2	65.0	70.6	12.7	.3	.1	21.9	105.6	202.3
1927	32.2	.5	---	---	32.7	37.4	1.4	---	---	1.1	39.9	60.1	13.6	.5	.3	21.7	96.2	168.8
1928	29.5	.5	---	---	30.0	48.9	1.4	---	---	1.0	51.3	71.7	13.8	.2	.6	22.0	108.3	189.6
1929	39.8	.5	0.1	---	40.4	39.7	1.6	---	---	1.4	42.7	63.6	13.2	.4	.6	20.7	98.5	181.6
1930	31.2	.8	.2	---	32.2	42.1	1.7	---	---	1.5	45.3	60.3	13.5	.4	.6	18.5	93.3	170.8
1931	42.3	1.2	.4	---	43.9	51.7	1.2	---	---	.8	53.7	69.6	13.3	.4	.4	17.8	101.5	199.1
1932	36.7	.5	.3	---	37.5	39.2	1.2	---	---	.7	41.1	53.0	12.0	.5	.7	17.4	83.6	162.2
1933	39.4	.8	.5	---	40.7	40.0	1.4	---	---	.7	42.1	47.8	12.0	.4	.6	19.3	80.1	162.9
1934	39.8	.6	.8	---	41.2	4/25.3	1.5	---	---	.9	27.7	54.0	13.2	.4	.5	18.5	86.6	4/155.5
1935	44.6	1.2	2.4	---	48.2	32.9	1.5	---	---	1.0	35.4	59.0	14.0	1.8	.6	18.5	93.9	177.5
1936	46.2	1.0	2.2	---	49.4	27.6	1.6	---	---	1.2	30.4	55.3	16.2	2.6	.7	19.6	94.4	174.2
1937	44.5	1.4	4.7	---	50.6	33.6	2.0	---	5/	1.3	36.9	64.4	16.0	4.4	.5	18.7	104.0	191.5
1938	49.1	1.2	5.4	---	55.7	28.2	1.8	---	0.1	1.2	31.3	58.0	15.2	4.2	1.0	19.3	97.7	184.7
1939	61.4	1.4	8.5	---	71.3	30.7	1.9	0.1	5/	.9	33.6	59.4	16.5	4.6	1.1	20.7	102.3	207.2
1940	56.7	1.2	9.2	---	67.1	29.7	2.2	.2	5/	1.7	33.8	55.7	18.7	6.0	1.2	21.2	102.8	203.7
1941	57.7	1.7	13.1	---	72.5	31.7	2.5	.3	.1	.8	35.4	59.5	19.0	5.7	1.3	18.6	104.1	212.[illegible]
1942	57.7	1.8	12.6	---	72.1	28.1	2.6	.6	.1	.3	31.7	45.6	17.7	5.4	1.3	14.5	84.5	188.3
1943	60.3	.1	11.2	---	71.6	24.9	2.3	.7	.2	.1	28.2	34.5	12.6	4.4	1.0	16.9	69.4	169.2
1944	68.2	5/	21.1	---	89.3	25.5	1.4	1.0	.5	.4	28.8	48.0	9.4	3.0	1.7	21.3	83.4	201.5
1945	66.6	.1	21.6	---	88.3	22.9	1.7	.4	.8	.8	26.6	52.5	13.6	4.0	1.9	21.3	93.3	208.2
1946	59.1	1.1	34.8	0.3	95.3	23.0	1.9	.5	1.0	1.5	27.9	54.4	22.4	7.0	2.6	18.3	104.7	227.9
1947	62.2	1.5	30.2	.2	94.1	25.4	2.4	.4	.6	1.3	30.1	54.7	17.8	6.4	2.8	14.0	95.7	219.9
1948	54.4	2.0	36.2	.5	93.1	26.3	2.8	.3	.6	1.3	31.3	50.4	18.3	5.2	2.6	13.1	89.6	214.0
1949	47.8	1.8	26.2	6.6	82.4	25.0	2.9	.7	.5	1.1	30.2	50.5	19.1	5.6	2.2	13.6	91.0	203.6
1950	41.2	1.5	19.8	10.8	73.3	23.2	3.5	.9	.5	1.2	29.3	43.0	21.3	5.8	2.4	13.4	85.9	188.5
1951	45.1	1.7	20.8	15.2	82.8	25.9	3.4	.8	.4	1.0	31.5	44.5	18.6	6.2	2.3	12.8	84.4	198.7
1952	44.4	1.5	17.0	21.5	84.4	21.9	4.0	.8	.5	1.0	28.2	46.2	19.9	6.9	2.7	12.4	88.1	200.7
1953	43.4	1.8	15.9	24.5	85.6	21.0	3.5	.8	.4	.9	26.6	46.9	20.5	7.6	2.6	12.4	90.0	202.2
1954	41.2	1.9	15.8	27.1	86.0	20.1	3.6	1.1	.5	.9	26.2	44.8	20.0	6.6	2.6	12.5	86.[illegible]	198.7
1955	41.7	2.2	6/16.6	30.9	91.4	20.0	4.1	.8	.7	.9	26.5	39.9	21.0	7.2	3.2	12.5	83.8	201.7
1956	39.0	6/2.4	6/16.3	30.3	88.0	19.3	4.4	1.0	.9	.7	26.3	42.1	19.9	8.7	3.3	11.9	85.9	200.2
1957	37.0	6/2.0	6/17.2	33.0	89.2	19.3	4.4	1.0	.6	.4	25.7	43.0	21.0	7.9	3.2	11.6	86.7	201.6
1958	30.9	6/2.5	6/16.3	25.9	75.6	22.5	4.7	1.2	.6	.8	29.8	44.4	20.8	7.5	3.1	10.7	86.5	191.9
1959	34.0	6/2.1	6/14.1	32.6	82.8	23.0	4.5	1.5	.7	.9	30.6	45.3	20.7	6.8	2.8	10.1	85.7	199.1
1960 7/	33.7	6/2.7	6/15.2	34.7	86.3	20.1	4.9	1.4	.6	.7	27.7	44.6	21.2	7.5	3.0	10.8	87.1	201.1

1/ Excludes quantities consumed as baby food. Farm-weight equivalent derived using constant conversion factors for individual fruits except juices, for which factors have been adjusted since 1948 to allow for increased yield. Unless otherwise noted, data represent a calendar year (adjustments to a calendar year, when necessary, were made by combining proportional parts of each pack year involved). Civilian consumption only, beginning 1941. 2/ Beginning 1941, crop year beginning October or November prior to year indicated. 3/ Pack year beginning November prior to year indicated. 4/ Beginning 1934 includes only apples grown in commercial areas. 5/ Less than 0.05 pound. 6/ Includes chilled citrus. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 7.--Tree nuts (shelled basis): Per capita consumption, crop years, 1909-60 1/

Year	Almonds	Filberts	Pecans	Walnuts	Other 2/	Total
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
1909	0.15	0.06	0.01	0.31	0.26	0.8
1910	.17	.07	.01	.30	.19	.7
1911	.15	.05	.01	.31	.26	.8
1912	.17	.06	.01	.28	.16	.7
1913	.16	.07	.01	.31	.29	.8
1914	.16	.07	.01	.28	.19	.7
1915	.17	.05	3/	.35	.21	.8
1916	.22	.07	.01	.35	.13	.8
1917	.23	.10	3/	.28	.18	.8
1918	.29	.06	3/	.25	.16	.8
1919	.33	.15	.24	.49	.23	1.4
1920	.20	.07	.04	.31	.36	1.0
1921	.31	.11	.16	.49	.36	1.4
1922	.29	.11	.05	.44	.34	1.2
1923	.30	.12	.19	.42	.39	1.4
1924	.26	.07	.13	.48	.35	1.3
1925	.23	.10	.17	.51	.29	1.3
1926	.26	.08	.30	.37	.35	1.4
1927	.24	.10	.11	.51	.14	1.1
1928	.26	.09	.21	.38	.30	1.2
1929	.20	.06	.16	.44	.23	1.1
1930	.21	.06	.17	.33	.29	1.1
1931	.17	.04	.26	.32	.33	1.1
1932	.14	.05	.20	.36	.27	1.0
1933	.12	.03	.23	.26	.25	.9
1934	.11	.03	.17	.33	.35	1.0
1935	.17	.04	.36	.34	.44	1.4
1936	.16	.05	.17	.28	.47	1.1
1937	.19	.03	.30	.38	.46	1.4
1938	.14	.03	.21	.32	.49	1.2
1939	.21	.05	.27	.38	.46	1.4
1940	.12	.03	.34	.32	.54	1.4
1941	.09	.04	.34	.44	.40	1.3
1942	.22	.03	.23	.35	.14	1.0
1943	.23	.05	.38	.37	.07	1.1
1944	.36	.10	.41	.41	.16	1.4
1945	.34	.10	.37	.38	.24	1.4
1946	.36	.13	.20	.38	.40	1.5
1947	.30	.08	.31	.33	.45	1.5
1948	.29	.09	.44	.38	.49	1.7
1949	.27	.10	.31	.41	.53	1.6
1950	.33	.06	.31	.36	.56	1.6
1951	.29	.08	.38	.42	.48	1.7
1952	.26	.09	.36	.42	.49	1.6
1953	.24	.06	.50	.32	.49	1.6
1954	.22	.08	.21	.38	.57	1.5
1955	.20	.07	.33	.42	.58	1.6
1956	.27	.04	.40	.35	.49	1.5
1957	.19	.09	.30	.32	.59	1.5
1958	.17	.07	.38	.39	.57	1.6
1959	.37	.08	.31	.30	.52	1.6
1960 4/	.23	.07	.39	.35	.54	1.6

1/ Crop year beginning July of year indicated. Civilian per capita consumption beginning 1941.
2/ Includes the following nuts: Brazil, pignolia, pistachios, chestnuts, cashews, and miscellaneous.
3/ Less than 0.005 pound.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 8.--Frozen fruits and fruit juices: Pack and cold-storage holdings, 1959 and 1960 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks		
	1959	1960	July 31 average 1956-60	July 31 1960	July 31 1961
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Apples and applesauce	72,313	69,853	31,788	29,743	32,403
Apricots	7,510	15,258	8,723	11,986	16,978
Blackberries	15,770	26,970	9,670	9,014	11,197
Blueberries	16,393	25,230	8,971	10,604	14,227
Boysenberries	13,096	10,229	n.a.	12,375	15,686
Cherries	109,254	129,808	70,232	63,049	63,278
Grapes	13,237	14,899	5,912	2,415	5,333
Peaches	47,259	72,928	15,101	11,472	23,149
Plums and prunes	2,384	2,060	1/	1/	1/
Raspberries, black	10,235	9,333	2/ (41,512	8,536	4,717
Raspberries, red	24,691	28,041		28,959	33,948
Strawberries	248,227	217,477	224,534	206,069	213,912
Logan and other berries	3,243	3,513	1/	1/	1/
Orange juice 3/	(See below)	(See below)	370,413	388,174	420,029
Other fruit juices and purees	---	---	139,732	166,426	173,130
Other fruit	33,964	34,119	58,867	36,640	44,660
Total	617,576	659,718	985,455	985,462	1,072,647

Citrus juices (season beginning November 1)	Pack		
	1958	1959	1960
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Orange			
Concentrated	83,599	81,101	4/84,273
Unconcentrated	n.a.	---	---
Grapefruit			
Concentrated	4,952	1,639	4/3,857
Unconcentrated	---	---	---
Blend			
Concentrated	690	284	237
Lemon			
Concentrated	2,216	n.a.	n.a.
Unconcentrated	598	n.a.	n.a.
Lemonade base	12,807	n.a.	n.a.
Tangerine			
Concentrated	1,152	320	4/1,225
Limeade	885	893	5/118

1/ Included with "other fruit" beginning December 1958.
2/ Not reported separately prior to January 1, 1959.
3/ Single-strength and concentrated, mostly concentrated.
4/ Florida pack through July 29, 1961.
5/ Florida pack through June 30, 1961.

n. a. means "not available."
Compiled from reports of the National Association of Frozen Food Packers, Florida Canners' Association, and survey by USDA.

Table 9.--Canned fruit and fruit juices: Pack and stocks, 1959 and 1960 seasons

Commodity	Pack		Stocks				
			Canners		Distributors		
	1959	1960 1/	June 1 1960	June 1 1961	June 1 1960	June 1 1961	July 1 1961
	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 cases 24/2½	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned fruits:							
Apples	3,711	3,060	1,691	1,267	391	433	405
Applesauce	11,368	11,757	3,895	4,404	1,248	1,278	1,273
Apricots	5,046	6,144	626	1,810	540	605	n.a.
Cherries, R. S. P.	2,956	1,603	402	103	395	278	247
Cherries, sweet	670	629	125	79	192	156	n.a.
Citrus segments	3,132	3,231	1,673	1,762	2/379	2/390	2/383
Cranberries	3,687	2,226	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mixed fruits 3/	13,329	13,980	2,581	3,534	1,841	1,557	n.a.
Peaches:							
Total ex. spiced	29,301	30,036	4,667	5,703	3,043	2,946	n.a.
California only:							
Clingstone	21,485	21,587	2,650	3,443	---	---	---
Freestone	5,117	4,876	1,617	1,558	---	---	---
Pears	9,499	8,446	2,303	2,568	1,357	1,135	n.a.
Pineapple	4/14,167	4/15,014	4/3,663	4/4,993	1,899	1,834	1,900
Plums and prunes	1,767	414	5/276	5/38	267	134	n.a.

	Pack				Stocks			
			Florida 6/		Canners 7/		Distributors	
	1959	1960	1960	1961	July 30 1960	July 29 1961	July 1 1960	July 1 1961
	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 cases 24/2's	1,000 actual cases	1,000 actual cases
Canned juices:								
Apple	6,558	6,236	---	---	---	---	---	---
Blended orange and grapefruit	4,547	n.a.	4,380	3,102	1,214	885	446	416
Grapefruit	11,327	n.a.	9,310	9,158	3,042	3,365	813	916
Orange	16,282	n.a.	15,117	10,819	3,011	2,501	1,058	969
Pineapple	4/13,443	4/14,393	---	---	---	---	1,114	1,221
Tangerine and tangerine blends	232	n.a.	229	553	85	262	---	---

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Grapefruit segments only.
3/ Includes fruit cocktail, fruits for salad and mixed fruits. Includes remanufactured on a calendar year basis.
4/ As reported by the Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii, covering both Hawaiian and foreign operations of its members.
5/ Total U. S. canned purple plums.
6/ Florida pack through July; data not available on 1960 and 1961 California packs.
7/ Florida only.

n. a. means "not available."

Canners' stocks and pack from National Canners Association, Florida Canners Association, and Pineapple Growers Association of Hawaii. Wholesale distributors' stocks from U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table 10.--Production and utilization of specified fruits, crops of 1959 and 1960 1/

Commodity and crop year	Total production 2/	Production having value 2/	Farm disposition: For farm home use	Farm disposition: Sold	Utilization of sales (fresh equivalent): Fresh sales	Canned	Dried	Frozen	Crushed	Other processed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Apples										
1959	126,847	125,240	2,365	122,875	79,872	19,131	3,807	4,268	---	3/15,797
1960	108,515	108,415	2,160	106,255	70,164	18,477	2,859	3,873	---	3/10,882
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Avocados										
1959	78,000	76,050	325	75,725	75,725	---	---	---	---	---
1960	28,800	28,800	320	28,480	28,480	---	---	---	---	---
Cranberries										
1959 4/	62,585	61,640	5/	---	14,400	6/17,890	---	---	---	---
1960 4/	67,035	66,835	5/	---	21,680	6/42,255	---	---	---	---
Grapes										
1959	3,136,700	3,136,700	8,585	3,128,115	555,357	37,500	892,000	---	1,643,258	---
1960	2,996,640	2,996,640	8,228	2,988,412	544,453	40,700	776,000	---	1,627,259	---
Olives										
1959	27,000	27,000	200	26,800	200	20,400	---	---	2,300	7/ 3,900
1960	65,000	65,000	200	64,800	700	43,500	---	---	9,800	7/10,800

1/ Production and utilization of apricots, cherries, nectarines, peaches, pears, plums and prunes, 1959 and 1960 crops, published in the June 1961 Fruit Situation.

2/ Differences between total production and production having value are economic abandonment.

3/ Mostly crushed for vinegar, cider, and juice.

4/ Differences between production and production having value are: for 1959, economic abandonment, cranberries confiscated, and cranberries dumped which did not qualify for payment under the Cranberry Payment Program AMM 181a; for 1960, cranberries destroyed due to economic conditions.

5/ Quantities used in farm household negligible.

6/ Mostly canned.

7/ California Spanish Green, Sicilian Style, chopped, minced, brined, and other cures.

Table 11.--Apples, commercial crop: Production, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State and area	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	State and area	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
Maine	1,213	1,420	1,850	Minnesota	261	280	350
New Hampshire	1,215	1,050	1,400	Iowa	193	160	330
Vermont	908	1,030	870	Missouri	922	1,250	1,200
Massachusetts	2,557	2,250	2,800	Nebraska	52	65	3/
Rhode Island	173	120	160	Kansas	220	210	200
Connecticut	1,323	1,050	1,400				
New York	17,525	17,500	23,000	N. Central	20,255	22,435	25,230
New Jersey	2,866	2,500	3,000				
Pennsylvania	6,955	7,000	9,800	Kentucky	306	460	355
				Tennessee	298	430	310
N. Atlantic	34,735	33,920	44,280	Arkansas	272	300	180
Delaware	315	250	300	S. Central	876	1,190	845
Maryland	1,268	1,300	1,500				
Virginia	9,743	10,200	10,200	Total Central	2/21,132	23,625	26,075
West Virginia	4,744	4,700	5,700				
North Carolina	1,490	2,500	2,250	Montana	70	20	50
				Idaho	1,412	500	1,150
S. Atlantic	17,560	18,950	19,950	Colorado	1,154	800	1,300
				New Mexico	553	280	370
Total Eastern	2/52,294	52,870	64,230	Utah	392	230	240
				Washington	24,100	4/19,500	19,800
Ohio	3,188	3,700	3,300	Oregon	2,260	1,800	1,700
Indiana	1,461	1,900	1,350	California	8,481	8,890	10,200
Illinois	2,403	2,100	2,300	Western	2/38,421	32,020	34,810
Michigan	10,260	11,300	14,500				
Wisconsin	1,295	1,470	1,700	35 States	2/111,848	108,515	125,115

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Area total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.
3/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.
4/ Includes 100,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

Table 12.--Cranberries: Production in principal States, average 1950-59, annual 1959 and 1960 and preliminary 1961

State	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Preliminary 1961
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	559,400	540,000	805,000	510,000
New Jersey	90,600	94,000	86,000	100,000
Wisconsin	297,300	461,000	379,000	425,000
Washington	61,450	105,000	42,700	115,000
Oregon	31,160	51,700	28,000	48,000
5 States	1,039,910	1,251,700	1,340,700	1,198,000

Table 13.--Apples: Unweighted wholesale price per bushel, Chicago, July-August 1960 and 1961

Week ended	Midwestern varieties, mostly 2¼ inch minimum, generally good quality and condition, per bushel 1/							
	Transparent		Duchess		Wealthy		Williams Red	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
June 30	4.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
July 7	3.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14	3.00	4.50	4.12	---	---	---	---	---
21	3.50	3.50	3.15	4.25	---	---	6.00	---
28	2.50	---	2.85	3.75	3.00	3.00	5.25	5.00
August 4	3.25	---	3.00	3.25	2.85	3.25	---	4.50
11	---	2.75	2.60	2.75	2.00	2.75	---	2.85

1/ Prices on Midwestern varieties are the representative price for Tuesday of each week. Quotation for N.W. Greenings: 1961 season, week ended August 11, $4.50; 1960 season, same week, $4.00.

Table 14.--Fruits, miscellaneous: Condition August 1 and production, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961

Crop and State	Production 1/			Condition August 1		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Apricots						
California	181,900	230,000	180,000	---	---	---
Washington	11,370	2/10,200	8,900	---	---	---
Utah	5,530	2,900	3,800	---	---	---
3 States	198,800	243,100	192,700	---	---	---
Nectarines						
California	22,320	44,000	---	3/76	85	84
Figs, California						
Dried	4/24,710	4/16,800	---	84	79	86
Not dried	11,260	8,500	---			
Olives						
California	47,900	65,000	---	55	70	55
Avocados						
Florida	9,510	1,800	---	57	62	52

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1960-Apricots, Washington, 530.
3/ Short-time average.
4/ Dried basis; 3 pounds of fresh figs are about equal to 1 pound dried.

Table 15.--Cherries: Production by varieties, 12 States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State	Sweet			Sour			All varieties		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,730	3,700	5,500	23,090	11,000	25,000	27,820	14,700	30,500
Pennsylvania	1,120	500	1,100	9,940	9,000	9,700	11,060	9,500	10,800
Ohio	314	200	2/	1,789	1,300	1,900	2,103	1,500	1,900
Michigan	10,080	14,000	12,500	72,150	80,000	77,000	82,230	94,000	89,500
Wisconsin	---	---	---	13,250	5,700	15,000	13,250	5,700	15,000
Montana	1,328	1,400	1,900	290	10	460	1,618	1,410	2,360
Idaho	2,247	1,600	2,000	942	830	1,050	3,189	2,430	3,050
Colorado	616	120	1,100	1,500	700	1,600	2,116	820	2,700
Utah	3,134	1,200	1,900	2,050	2,800	2,200	5,184	4,000	4,100
Washington	16,790	3/11,000	13,500	2,040	1,100	600	18,830	12,100	14,100
Oregon	21,690	12,800	26,000	3,270	3,700	3,600	24,960	16,500	29,800
California	26,980	24,000	32,000	---	---	---	26,980	24,000	32,000
12 States	89,029	70,520	97,500	130,311	116,140	138,310	219,340	186,660	235,810

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.
3/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Sweet cherries, Washington, 600 tons.

Table 16.--Cherries, western: Weighted average auction price per Campbell lug, New York City, May-August 1960 and 1961

Origin and week ended	Chapman		Burbank		Tartarian	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
California:						
May 5	---	---	---	---	---	---
12	5.59	5.45	5.63	5.77	6.40	6.60
19	5.56	6.15	6.02	5.44	6.41	6.07
26	---	---	---	5.30	5.08	5.57
June 2	---	---	---	---	5.87	4.50
9	---	---	---	---	4.01	3.87
	Bing		Lambert		Republican	
California:						
May 12	---	---	---	---	---	---
19	---	6.20	---	---	---	---
26	7.93	9.61	---	---	---	---
June 2	7.87	6.38	---	---	---	---
9	6.11	6.27	3.98	4.13	---	---
16	7.20	7.44	6.46	6.06	---	7.10
23	6.95	8.28	7.11	7.30	4.20	7.50
30	5.84	---	6.30	---	---	---
Northwestern:						
June 23	8.07	9.25	---	---	4.86	---
30	6.48	7.79	5.78	7.09	---	---
July 7	7.12	7.08	6.97	5.80	---	---
14	7.51	5.78	7.35	4.58	---	---
21	9.09	5.48	8.41	4.77	---	---
28	8.46	6.43	8.45	5.64	---	---
August 4	8.51	7.00	8.04	6.54	5.74	---
11	8.97	6.76	9.02	6.78	---	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 17.--Grapes: Production in important States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	State and variety	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	83,250	122,000	115,000	Arkansas	6,980	7,800	7,500
New Jersey	1,210	950	1,000	Arizona	4,770	8,070	8,980
Pennsylvania	24,140	33,500	34,000	Washington	39,610	38,400	50,000
Ohio	15,030	15,200	15,000	Oregon	895	650	2/
Indiana	920	700	2/	California			
Illinois	1,275	450	2/	grapes:			
Michigan	42,700	65,000	32,500	Wine	580,500	511,000	500,000
Iowa	1,540	600	600	Table	561,000	560,000	500,000
Missouri	3,580	4,100	3,700	Raisin	1,563,900	1,623,000	1,850,000
Kansas	670	400	2/	Dried 3/	209,300	194,000	---
Virginia	631	270	2/	Not dried	726,700	847,000	---
North Carolina	1,570	950	1,050				
South Carolina	1,340	2,400	2,800	California, all	2,705,400	2,694,000	2,850,000
Georgia	1,365	1,200	1,200				
				United States	4/ 2,937,176	2,996,640	3,123,330

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Estimates discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season. 3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes. 4/ Total does not agree with sum of States due to rounding.

Table 18.--Grapes, California: Weighted average auction price per lug box, New York and Chicago, June-August 1960 and 1961

Market and week ended	Seedless 1960	Seedless 1961	Red Malaga 1960	Red Malaga 1961	Ribier 1960	Ribier 1961
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
New York:						
June 9	6.72	6.83	---	---	---	---
16	5.20	7.03	---	---	---	---
23	6.94	5.86	---	---	---	---
30	5.77	4.83	---	---	---	---
July 7	5.58	6.48	5.55	4.24	7.51	---
14	5.81	5.99	4.46	5.53	6.15	6.60
21	4.90	5.98	---	---	4.46	5.30
28	4.40	10.26	3.86	---	5.12	6.58
August 4	4.01	6.66	3.51	3.77	5.17	7.83
11	3.19	5.26	3.95	4.41	4.96	5.91
Chicago:						
June 9	5.55	---	---	---	---	---
16	4.36	6.94	---	---	---	---
23	5.20	4.80	---	---	---	---
30	5.88	4.04	---	---	---	---
July 7	5.00	5.45	---	---	7.93	---
14	5.56	5.58	---	---	---	---
21	4.12	4.59	---	---	---	6.00
28	4.41	7.66	---	3.71	5.46	9.40
August 4	3.71	5.59	3.29	3.98	4.29	8.08
11	3.17	4.60	3.91	4.08	4.54	5.62

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 19.--Pears: Production by geographic divisions and on Pacific Coast, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/.

Division	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961 2/	Pacific Coast	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		Tons	Tons	Tons
New England	53	35	55	Washington			
				Bartlett	88,775	5/47,500	77,000
Mid-Atlantic	695	635	840	Other	36,688	30,750	34,250
E. N. Central	1,236	1,352	3/1,500	Total	125,462	5/78,250	111,250
				Oregon			
W. N. Central	81	45	2/	Bartlett	54,075	5/45,750	52,500
				Other	78,050	61,750	65,000
S. Atlantic	301	192	2/				
				Total	132,125	5/107,500	117,500
E. S. Central	297	240	2/	California			
				Bartlett	326,800	331,000	310,000
W. S. Central	290	286	4/135	Other	41,400	32,000	34,000
Mountain	511	5/280	440	Total	368,200	363,000	344,000
Pacific	25,646	5/22,556	23,485	Total Bartlett	469,650	424,250	439,500
Total	6/29,220	25,621	26,455	Total Other	156,138	124,500	133,250

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Estimates discontinued with 1961 crop season for the following States: Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma. 3/ Michigan only. 4/ Texas only. 5/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: Utah, 8,000 bushels; Washington, 16,000 bushels (400 tons); Oregon, 30,000 bushels (750 tons). 6/ Average includes Massachusetts, Indiana, Kansas, South Carolina, and Florida for which estimates were discontinued with 1955 crop season.

Table 20.--Pears, California Bartlett: Weighted average auction price per box, New York and Chicago, July and August 1960 and 1961

Week ended	New York 1960	New York 1961	Chicago 1960	Chicago 1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
July 7	8.05	---	7.84	9.23
14	6.76	8.79	5.88	7.94
21	5.72	6.44	5.50	6.30
28	5.85	5.67	5.88	5.97
August 4	6.81	6.63	6.64	6.41
11	6.46	6.73	6.29	6.58

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 21.--Plums and prunes: Production in important States, average 1950-59, annual 1959 and 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

Crop and State	Average 1950-59	1959	1960	Indicated 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Plums:				
Michigan	6,360	6,800	7,000	7,500
California	80,300	2/93,000	2/82,000	84,000
United States	86,660	99,800	89,000	91,500
Prunes:				
Idaho	20,240	22,600	10,600	20,000
Washington	17,510	2/ 22,500	2/ 10,100	18,500
Oregon	42,740	44,000	4,000	23,000
			Dried basis 3/	
California	151,000	139,000	139,000	138,000
			Fresh basis	
United States	457,990	436,600	372,200	406,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): Plums, California 1959 -- 3,000; 1960 - 2,000; Prunes, Washington, 1959 -- 1,000; 1960 -- 225.

3/ In California the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound of dried.

Table 22.--Plums, California: Weighted average auction price per crate, New York and Chicago, June-August 1960 and 1961

	Beauty		Santa Rosa		Formosa		Tragedy		Burbank	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
June 2	5.64	4.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	5.08	4.62	6.37	5.95	4.78	---	---	---	---	---
16	4.49	3.36	5.86	5.13	4.32	3.03	---	---	---	---
23	4.19	2.91	5.42	4.34	4.28	2.81	---	---	---	---
30	3.68	3.87	5.04	4.66	4.07	3.52	---	4.79	---	---
July 7	---	---	5.08	5.17	3.14	3.67	5.34	5.97	4.81	---
14	---	---	5.72	4.84	3.90	---	5.40	5.37	4.09	3.60
21	---	---	5.00	4.61	---	3.00	4.16	4.38	2.93	3.60
28	---	---	4.51	5.73	---	---	3.12	4.34	2.07	3.31
August 4	---	---	---	5.54	---	---	3.27	4.54	1.66	---
Chicago:										
June 2	4.46	4.61	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
9	5.07	4.15	6.57	5.57	4.99	---	---	---	---	---
16	4.67	3.28	5.81	4.49	4.65	3.36	---	---	---	---
23	4.26	---	5.35	4.53	---	3.53	---	5.45	---	---
30	3.66	3.23	4.85	4.55	3.87	3.53	5.51	4.68	---	---
July 7	---	---	5.25	4.75	3.47	---	5.46	5.18	4.25	---
14	---	---	4.85	4.98	---	---	4.78	5.28	3.51	3.89
21	---	---	5.44	5.03	---	---	3.98	5.14	2.68	3.22
28	---	---	5.12	5.78	---	---	4.30	---	2.59	2.54
August 4	---	---	1.19	---	---	---	3.95	5.17	1.70	---

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 23.--Peaches: Production by geographic divisions, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961	Division	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.		1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.	1,000 bu.
New England	251	352	227				
Middle Atlantic	5,563	6,380	4,650	Pacific	35,558	2/40,360	40,675
E. N. Central	5,120	5,520	5,815				
W. N. Central	541	585	630				
S. Atlantic	10,033	2/14,870	15,825	Total	4/63,130	74,315	74,989
E. S. Central	1,274	2,020	2,197				
W. S. Central	2,232	3,028	2,440	California:			
Mountain	2,547	1,200	3/ 2,530	Clingstone5/	22,368	2/25,502	25,419
				Freestone	11,330	12,418	13,126

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bushels): 1960-Georgia, 140; Washington, 80; California, Clingstone, 2,042.
3/ Estimates for New Mexico discontinued beginning with 1961 crop season.
4/ Includes Florida prior to 1955.
5/ Mainly for canning.

Table 24.--Tree nuts: Production in important States, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and indicated 1961 1/

State	Pecans			Crop and State	Almonds, filberts and walnuts		
	Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961		Average 1950-59	1960	Indicated 1961
	Tons	Tons	Tons		Tons	Tons	Tons
North Carolina	975	1,100	1,250	Almonds:			
South Carolina	2,235	2,600	4,500	California	43,560	53,000	70,000
Georgia	19,305	18,850	30,500				
Florida	2,390	900	1,750	Filberts:			
Alabama	9,190	8,650	17,500	Oregon	7,420	8,400	10,000
Mississippi	4,778	8,900	9,000	Washington	532	550	630
Arkansas	2,605	5,250	2,750	2 States	7,952	8,950	10,630
Louisiana	8,120	7,500	11,000				
Oklahoma	8,620	20,500	11,000	Walnuts,			
Texas	16,135	15,500	21,000	English:			
New Mexico	1,791	4,000	1,850	California	66,670	70,300	65,000
Total	76,144	93,750	112,100	Oregon	6,060	2,500	5,800
Improved varieties 2/	37,027	40,110	57,850	2 States	72,730	72,800	70,800
Wild and seedling	39,117	53,640	54,250	Total tree nuts	200,386	228,500	263,530

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.
2/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

Table 25.--Citrus fruits: Production, average 1949-58, annual 1958, 1959 and indicated 1960; condition on August 1, average 1950-59, annual 1960 and 1961

Crop and State	Production 1/				Condition August 1 (new crop)		
	Average 1949-58	1958	1959	Indicated 1960	Average 1950-59	1960	1961
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
Oranges:							
Early, Midseason, and Navel varieties: 2/							
California	14,583	16,900	13,500	9,500	71	55	50
Florida, all	46,430	47,100	49,000	51,000			
Temple	1,991	3,000	3,900	4,000	---	69	73
Other	44,439	44,100	45,100	47,000	---	75	67
Texas	1,104	1,650	1,500	1,950	57	79	82
Arizona	474	270	560	440	72	65	85
Louisiana	178	220	260	275	59	74	91
Total	62,770	66,140	64,820	63,165	---	---	---
Valencia:							
California	23,517	23,300	17,300	16,000	73	75	63
Florida	34,450	38,900	42,500	36,000	71	73	74
Texas	462	650	1,200	1,550	54	74	82
Arizona	587	340	940	720	75	69	83
Total	59,016	63,190	61,940	54,270	---	---	---
All oranges:							
California	38,100	40,200	30,800	25,500	72	65	57
Florida	80,880	86,000	91,500	87,000	71	74	71
Texas	1,566	2,300	2,700	3,500	56	78	82
Arizona	1,062	610	1,500	1,160	73	67	84
Louisiana	178	220	260	275	59	74	91
Total all oranges	121,786	129,330	126,760	117,435	66	72	68
Tangerines:							
Florida	4,540	4,500	2,800	5,000	63	73	63
Total oranges and tangerines	126,326	133,830	129,560	122,435	---	---	---
Grapefruit:							
Florida, all	34,470	35,200	30,500	31,800	64	71	63
Seedless	18,360	19,600	20,100	19,400	66	71	66
Other	16,110	15,600	10,400	12,400	62	72	59
Texas	3,090	4,200	5,200	6,500	48	79	76
Arizona	2,603	1,870	3,220	2,500	76	72	83
California, all	2,462	2,530	2,700	2,600	76	75	77
Desert Valleys	902	630	1,400	1,100	82	81	---
Other areas	1,560	1,900	1,300	1,500	74	70	---
Total grapefruit	42,625	43,800	41,620	43,400	62	72	66
Lemons:							
California	14,358	16,900	17,100	13,500	73	68	66
Arizona 3/	---	340	1,130	540	64	52	80
Total lemons	14,358	17,240	18,230	14,040	73	67	67
Limes:							
Florida 4/	322	200	320	300	73	71	73
Tangelos:							
Florida	5/ 301	300	550	500	---	67	69

Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities unharvested -- or harvested but not utilized -- on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity.

1/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows -- Oranges: California and Arizona, 77 lb.; Florida and other States, 90 lb. Tangerines: 90 lb. Grapefruit: California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 65 lb.; other California areas, 68 lb.; Florida and Texas, 80 lb. Lemons: 79 lb. Limes: 80 lb. Tangelos: 90 lb. 2/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States, except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ Production not estimated prior to 1958. 4/ July 1 forecast of 1961 Florida limes, 330 thousand boxes. 5/ Short-time average.

Table 26 .--Oranges and lemons: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1960 and 1961 1/

Period	Oranges						Lemons	
	1960			1961			1960	1961
	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Total	Calif. Ariz. Valencias	Fla.	Total	Calif.	Calif.
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 3	9,144	32,924	42,068	2/7,104	2/24,983	32,087	11,110	10,334
Week ended:								
June 10	806	228	1,034	770	407	1,177	605	674
17	810	219	1,029	772	266	1,038	622	721
24	776	143	919	700	192	892	623	691
July 1	605	101	706	595	86	681	592	554
8	732	36	768	682	31	713	501	566
15	760	40	800	838	23	861	580	503
22	754	45	799	759	16	775	477	545
29	740	26	766	703	17	720	545	516
August 5	700	---	700	714	---	714	505	504
Season through August 5	15,828	33,762	49,590	13,637	26,021	39,658	16,160	15,608

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for oranges. California lemons represent interstate fresh shipments only. All data subject to revision. 2/ Revised.

Table 27 .--Grapefruit: Total weekly shipments from producing areas, June-August 1960 and 1961 1/

Period	1960				1961			
	Calif. Ariz.	Texas	Fla.	Total	Calif. Ariz.	Texas	Fla.	Total
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Season through June 3	4,966	5,354	29,514	39,834	3,725	8,292	27,290	39,307
Week ended:								
June 10	329	9	59	397	238	78	446	762
17	303	---	48	351	176	57	396	629
24	266	---	26	292	224	13	252	489
July 1	228	---	12	240	183	8	133	324
8	217	---	2	219	165	3	78	246
15	258	---	1	259	63	10	104	177
22	186	---	1	187	243	8	66	317
29	166	---	---	166	185	3	29	217
August 5	129	---	---	129	227	---	7	234
Season through August 5	7,048	5,363	29,663	42,074	5,429	8,472	28,801	42,702

1/ Interstate and intrastate fresh shipments for Florida grapefruit. Interstate fresh shipments only for Texas and California-Arizona grapefruit. All data subject to revision.

Table 28.--Citrus fruits: Weighted average auction price per four-fifths bushel for Florida and per half box for California, at New York and Chicago, June-August 1960 and 1961

Market, month, and week	Oranges				Grapefruit				Lemons	
	California Valencias		Florida		California		Florida		California	
	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961	1960	1961
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
New York:										
Season average through May	4.31	4.49	2.61	3.25	2.36	---	2.31	2.21	3.30	3.84
June	3.67	3.47	3.44	3.39	2.85	1.51	2.83	1.87	3.35	3.46
July	4.07	3.69	3.86	---	2.63	2.22	1.55	2.38	3.43	3.49
Week ended August 4	4.05	3.93	3.77	---	2.59	2.70	---	2.53	3.83	3.48
Chicago:										
Season average through May	3.99	4.05	2.55	2.93	2.46	---	2.35	2.32	3.37	3.96
June	3.92	3.48	3.50	3.12	2.14	1.61	2.77	1.85	3.59	3.69
July	4.04	3.72	---	2.87	2.21	2.88	---	2.49	4.13	3.27
Week ended August 4	4.18	3.58	---	---	2.88	2.97	---	---	4.24	3.51

Compiled from the New York Daily Fruit and Vegetable Reporter and the Chicago Fruit and Vegetable Reporter.

Table 29.--Fruits: Carlot (rail and boat) shipments from originating points in the United States, May-August 1960 and 1961

Commodity	1960				1961 1/			
	May	June	July	Week ended Aug. 6	May	June	July	Week ended Aug. 5
	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars	Cars
Deciduous:								
Apples	1,435	426	119	8	1,415	510	299	47
Apricots	20	229	128	4	26	187	90	9
Cherries	164	563	236	21	249	555	498	14
Grapes	110	1,167	1,821	526	244	1,101	1,076	415
Nectarines	---	253	691	147	---	321	680	210
Peaches	58	1,282	2,961	840	126	1,458	2,034	612
Pears	65	2	770	267	49	1	628	198
Plums and fresh prunes	181	1,019	1,396	217	240	1,162	1,184	249
Strawberries	1,011	301	245	36	1,223	711	468	86
Mixed deciduous	20	89	231	39	10	110	296	59
Total deciduous	3,064	5,331	8,598	2,105	3,582	6,116	7,253	1,899
Citrus:								
Grapefruit	1,351	780	444	59	1,393	1,059	753	128
Lemons	1,921	1,794	1,672	293	1,445	1,999	1,664	336
Oranges and satsumas	3,634	2,806	2,358	445	3,305	2,834	2,343	488
Mixed citrus	569	189	215	57	656	281	243	64
Total citrus	7,475	5,569	4,689	854	6,799	6,173	5,003	1,016
Grand total	10,539	10,900	13,287	2,959	10,381	12,289	12,256	2,915

1/ Preliminary.

Figures include Government purchases, but do not include motortruck shipments.

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